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JAPANESE AIR UNITS HIT CONCENTRATIONS OF REDS AT KIANGSU

Furious Bombing Attacks Carried Out on Chiangchia and Shunhosih Bases

SMASH MILITARY JUNKS

Shechiachiao and Tsaotien Also Visited by Imperial Eagles In Widescale Raids

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, November 23.—Formations of Japanese Army aircraft yesterday and today carried out bombing raids upon Chiangchia and Shunhosih, important positions of the New 4th Army on Hungtze Lake in Kiangsu Province, destroying the base which is infested with Red troops.

Spotting and swooping down upon groups of military junks carrying enemy troops which had been routed by Japanese land forces, Japanese airmen subjected the enemy to sweeping machine-gun fire.

Another flight of Japanese Army planes yesterday attacked Shechiachiao and Tsaotien, east of Hwaiyin in Kiangsu Province, carrying out destruction of the Chungking 89th army base.

Japanese planes all returned safely to their base.

The Communist New 4th Army which is now on the verge of total collapse is the army which lost General Yeh Ting, its commander-in-chief, in January, 1940, and, at the same time, received a fatal blow from Chungking troops in the 3rd War zone under the command of General Ku Chu-tung.

The present commander-in-chief of the Red New 4th Army is General Chen I. In order to avert pressure of Chiang Kai-shek's forces, he escaped into Hupeh Province and rallied Red army forces there.

Locating his bases at Tungtai, Kuchi and Huangchiao in North Kiangsu Province, he has been making every possible effort to expand the Communist area in the Huaiyin district.

In close cooperation with the 8th Route Army in Shantung Province, the New 4th Army has been pressing the Chungking 89th Army under the command of General Han Teh-chin.

Consolidating in the area around Hungtze Lake, the Red New 4th Army has been continuing their vain attempts to disturb the peace zone.

COCHIN-CHINA STANDS FAST BEHIND GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Vice-Admiral Decoux Is Asked To Cable Resolution To Vichy

Domei

SAIGON, November 23.—The people of Cochin-China will support the policy of Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, and share the fate of the home country, Henri Georges Riveal, Governor of Cochin-China, declared on the occasion of the appointment of Pierre Laval as successor presumptive to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State. Governor Riveal asked Vice-Admiral Decoux to cable this declaration to the home government.'

At the same time, the Governor of Cochin-China has proclaimed that subversive activities and sabotage will be dealt with severely according to national defense regulations.

Egypt Bans Sudan Exporting

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—The export of foodstuffs from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan which has been suffering an acute shortage of food has been forbidden by the Egyptian Government, according to a report received here from Ankara.

Tamate Made Governor

Domei

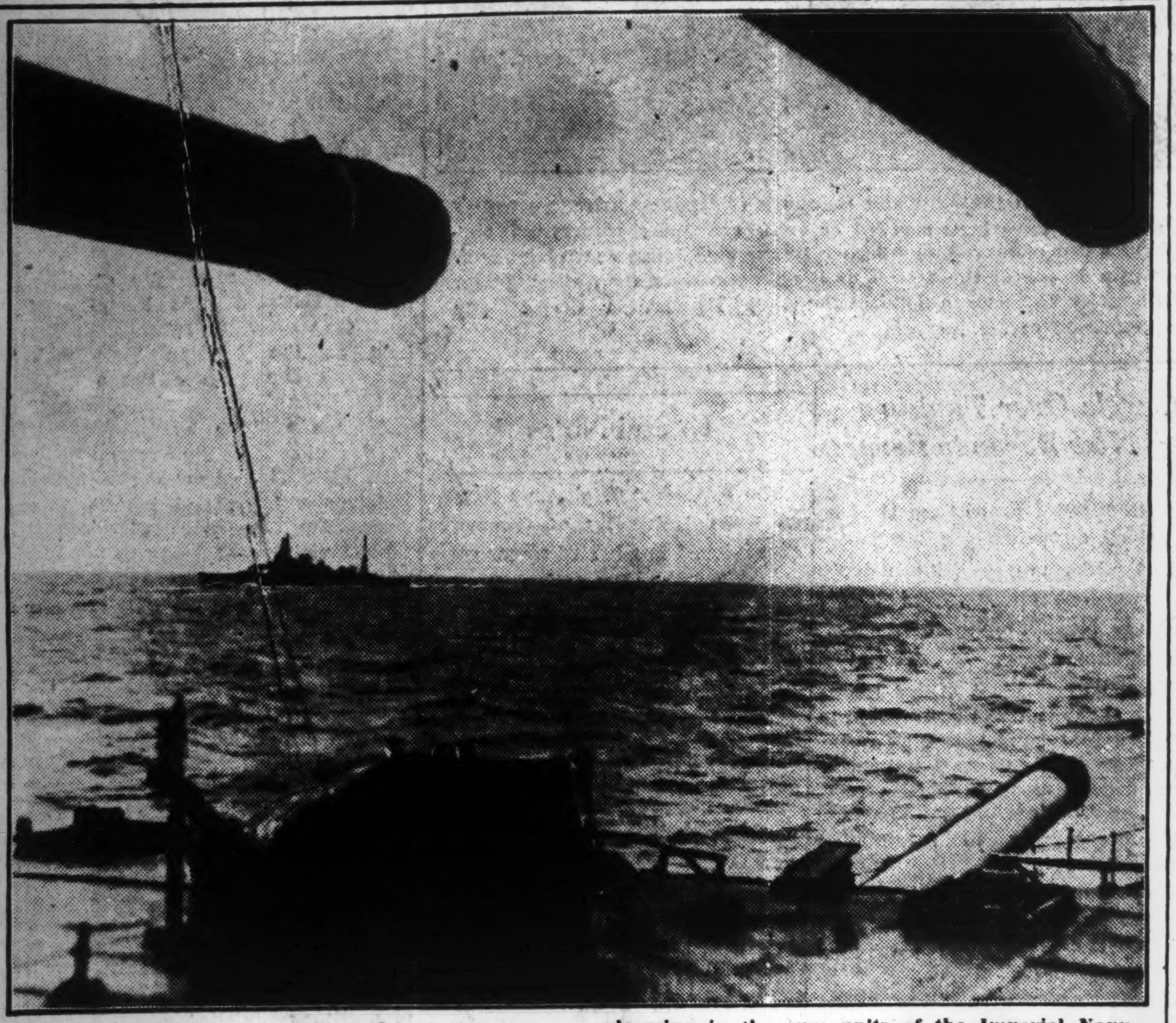
BATAVIA, November 23.—Ryoichi Tamate, Army Civil Administrator, today was formally appointed Governor of Bogol Province, succeeding the late Juzo Sonoyama, who died recently.

Allies Mobilize Jews

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—Anti-Axis forces in West Africa are said to be mobilizing Jews in Algeria and Morocco, according to a London report reaching here.

Mighty Sea Warriors Go Forth



Smashed in every encounter, the enemy navy scatters before the approach of the black-hulled war vessels that flaunt the Sun Banner in the East Asian breeze. With the barrels of its "big guns" gleaming in the sun, units of the Imperial Navy are seen ploughing through the waves in search of further impressive victories.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Situation of British in Ethiopia Seen Grave As Popular Uprisings Gaining Momentum

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 23.—Uprisings in the areas in Ethiopia under occupation of the British forces are daily becoming worse, according to information from British sources received here from Lourenco Marques.

One battalion stationed in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, was almost annihilated by rioters on its way to Harrar, a key point in the eastern part of the country, where a rebellion had been reported as breaking out.

The headquarters of the British forces on November 21 was attacked and set afire by masses of native inhabitants.

In the meantime, the rioters on the same day attempted to destroy the Tsana Lake Dam source of the Blue Nile which constitutes the lifeline of Ethiopia. In a struggle with the rioters there, several British officers including a certain colonel who was deputy commander of the garrison and more than a dozen soldiers were killed.

In view of the serious situation, the headquarters of the British forces stationed in Ethiopia hurriedly dispatched reinforcements on November 22. But the uprisings of the natives have spread to Gondar in the northern part and also to the southern part of the country.

The rioters are Mohammedans and are said to have some connection with the anti British movement rising in Iran, Iraq and other West Asiatic areas. The British authorities are reported to be very much troubled over the situation.

AGREEMENT ARRIVED ON CHINA'S PROBLEMS

Premier Tojo, Aoki and Shigemitsu Work Out Plans on Chief Policies

An agreement has been reached among Premier General Hideki Tojo, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Nanking, who arrived here November 5 consequent to the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, as to the fundamental principle for solution of China's problems, the Asahi reported this morning, according to Domei.

Following Ambassador Shigemitsu's exposition of his views on the China situation to Premier Tojo and Mr. Aoki, the three discussed problems of commodity supply and prices, finance, model peace zones, settlements, publicity work and other affairs, the Asahi said, adding that their agreement will lead soon to a new phase in Japan's China policy.

Mr. Shigemitsu has held two lengthy conferences with Mr. Aoki and Premier Tojo. He has frequently seen Mr. Aoki alone, besides conferring with Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and military authorities. He is scheduled to leave Tokyo shortly and arrive at Nanking early in December.

The Japanese Ambassador will call a conference of Japanese Ministers in China, including Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa in Peking, Tamio Iwasaki in Kalgan, Tateki Horiuchi in Nanking and Akiyoshi Tajiri in Shanghai, to discuss ways and means to carry out the new China policy, according to the Asahi.

CONFERENCE IS HELD BY FRENCH LEADERS

Brinon Declares Premier Laval Doing Utmost to Recover Lost African Territories

Domei

PARIS, November 23.—In regard to the conference now being held among Premier Pierre Laval, Ambassador at Large and Liaison Officer with the Reich Authorities in Paris Count Farnand de Brinon and the German representatives, Ambassador Brinon declared in a press interview this afternoon as follows:

"Premier Laval is devoting his utmost for the materialization of the political objective which was mentioned in the message of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and also in his own radio broadcast under the instruction of Marshal Petain.

"As the first step, the Premier has decided to organize African Volunteer Corps to recover the lost French colonies from the hands of the Anglo-Saxons. The French Army as well as the French people will now be able to join the volunteer corps.

"It must be made clear at this moment that because of the unlawful invasion of the American troops in French territory, the relation between the French people and the Allies has been ruptured to such an extent that it can never be adjusted.

Petain Exhorts Defenders

Domei

VICHY, November 23.—In a stirring radio speech delivered on Sunday night to French West Africa, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, exhorted the French residents and fighting services in West Africa to defend the colony to the bitter end.

"French people in West Africa!" said Marshal Petain, "the land you

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CRIPPS' DEGRADATION GETS MUCH INTEREST

British Cabinet Changes Cause Considerable Reaction in Political Circles

DEPOSED AS PARTY LEADER

Retirement From Activity Predicted; Morrison's Choice Said to Bolster Set-up

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—The announcement of the British Cabinet reorganization has surprised the British public, it is reported from London. Particularly the exclusion from the War Cabinet of Sir Stafford Cripps who had wielded much influence as the representative of the Cabinet in the House of Commons, and his appointment as the Minister of Airplane Production, a post that has no political significance, have caused considerable repercussion in British political circles.

According to interpretation made by informed persons, Cripps disagreed with other members of the Cabinet on various important problems, and his resignation was once rumored. He had proposed to leave the War Cabinet, it is said, and after consultation with Prime Minister Churchill, he consented to occupy a "comparatively unimportant" position as proposed by Churchill.

It is mentioned that Cripps had lost the post of Lord Privy Seal and dislodged as leader of the House of Commons because he lacked party backing in the House of Commons, and because he incurred the antipathy of various parties in the House, while the attitude of the Conservative Party toward him became very cool since the Labor Party began to criticize his failure in negotiating with India.

The News Chronicle particularly said that Sir Stafford Cripps had practically no support from his political comrades and the Conservative Party showed no interest in him.

British Journals Comment

Domei

ZURICH, November 23.—The London correspondent of the Zuricher Zeitung reported that although the recent reorganization of the British Cabinet seemed to have surprised the world, it was already expected that Sir Stafford Cripps would retire from active political life as he had lost his reputation and the support of any political party.

"Sir Stafford Cripps having been appointed the Minister of Airplane Production, will still directly participate in the war operation, but he has lost entirely his voice concerning the political policy of the Government, the Time said commenting on the cabinet change.

The Manchester Guardian declar-

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GERMAN FORCES LAUNCH OFFENSIVE AGAINST ANGLO-AMERICAN INVADERS ALONG ALGERIA-TUNISIA WAR FRONT

Troops Under Nogues Give Up Fighting on First Clash

DRIVE OUT DARLANISTS

Domei

BERLIN, November 23.—French rebel troops under the command of General Nogues, former Resident-General of Morocco, which had been holding positions in a mountain district of Tunisia, surrendered yesterday to German vanguards which had started an advance along the frontier area.

Rebels Driven Out

Domei

BERLIN, November 23.—The Gafsa forest district near the Tunisian frontier, which had been occupied by French rebels under Admiral Jean Darlan up to November 20, was entirely occupied by the German troops yesterday.

Bitter Struggle Raging

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, November 22.—American land forces in Tunisia, which suffered heavy losses at a point 30 miles from Bizerta on November 20, rallied to continue the battle with Axis units and a fierce struggle is now being staged between the two opposing armies, a radio announcement from Washington has just revealed.

A Stockholm dispatch today stated that the Anglo-American high command disclosed that Allied forces advancing toward Tunis and Bizerta are desperately fighting with the counter-attacking Italo-German forces. A Tangiers report, meantime, carried an official announcement issued on November 21 by the Anglo-American High Command to the effect that fighting around Tunis and Bizerta suddenly increased in fury on the morning of that day and that the combined Anglo-American forces had effected complete mobilization of their mobile power while many paratroops were employed in those sectors.

These all-out activities of the Allies to bring the whole of Tunisia under their influence to all appearances do not seem to have any effect on Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces which, after withdrawal from the line connecting Tobruk and Benghazi, are now mainly engaged in perfecting their new lines planned a month ago, far to the west, from their old positions. This withdrawal has forced the British Eighth Army to extend their line of operation to such an extent that they are suffering from the difficulty of forwarding supplies to the foremost lines.

The position of Field Marshal Rommel's forces, it is reported, is being consolidated with all possible speed with the supply of arms and other war supplies lately having been made to them in abundance. The British forces attempted to attack this position a few days ago, by sending some contingents across the desert of south Cyrenaica. These forces, however, were completely fatigued before they got within sight of the new position, with the result that the Axis forces dealt them an annihilative blow.

The German forces operating in Tunisia, according to a Berlin report, are now concentrating on the maintenance of the connection between Bizerta and Tunis. The American forces recently tried to cut this liaison, but were easily repulsed by the Germans.

The Axis forces in Libya are now being strengthened with reinforcements coming by way of Tunisia. This situation is in striking contrast to the Allied forces in North Africa whose reinforcement by shipping or otherwise is now greatly hampered by the submarines and warplanes of the Axis operating in the Mediterranean Sea.

Turning again to the condition of the British army in Libya, it is noted that their line of operation has been extended to an extent which is now a matter of serious concern for the British as regards the supply of reinforcements and war supplies. The Axis air forces are availing themselves of this situation by successfully attacking the many weak points in the straggling line of the enemy.

Spain Will Adhere to Neutrality Despite Scheming Baits of Allies

Competent Observers Believe Franco Regime Will Maintain Present Policy; Still Lacks Material Preparations

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 22.—Despite various machinations by the Allied Nations, the Franco regime will firmly adhere to its policy of neutrality, is the belief prevailing among various observers.

The main reason is that although Spain has regained its national strength to a considerable extent, it is still lacking in material and spiritual preparations to participate in the war.

As is well known, the Franco regime has realized its present national solidarity through the vicissitudes of civil strife thanks to the support extended to it by Germany and Italy. Accordingly, the people of Spain harbor strong antagonism toward Communism. This is evidenced by the fact that Spanish volunteers are taking part in the Eastern Front campaign in collaboration with the Axis forces.

In view of such a tendency, Britain and America are now trying to aid and strengthen the Restoration Party and also to extend their greedy hands into the economic circles of Spain. The British and American envoys are reported to be interfering with the domestic policy of this country.

Immediately following the landing of American troops in North Africa, Britain and America promised Spain and Portugal that they would not violate the sovereignty of these countries.

It is likely, however, that such offers as the promise of returning to Spain the lost Spanish territory in North Africa or the contract to extend aid to Spain in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act in case Spain is menaced by a third Power are merely baits to assure successful machinations in the Iberian Peninsula.

In the meantime, various speculations are being made regarding the new mobilization plan announced on November 18 by the Spanish Government. Considering from the facts that some warplanes of the Allied forces made a forced landing in Spanish territory and that some 300 soldiers of the Allied landing forces invaded Spanish Morocco the mobilization should naturally be considered as a defensive measure to avoid the violation of neutrality by the Allies.

To endorse this conjecture, reliable sources have reported that Spain, Portugal and Argentina are planning to issue a new declaration of strict neutrality. From these indications, it is generally considered that the Franco regime will continue to adhere stiffly to its present policy of neutrality.

Hinges on Tunisia Campaign

By Shigeo Sato
Domei Correspondent

LISBON, November 23.—The problem of Spain's neutrality has been brought to the fore by the sudden campaign in Tunisia as a result of the Anglo-American invasion of the French territory. In fact it can be said that Spain holds the key to the future trend of the European War, but the advance of the German forces into the Pyrenees border and the landing of the Axis troops in Tunisia have added a new phase in the war situation.

The role which Spain will be called upon to assume in regard to the Axis and the Anti-Axis Powers has become increasingly delicate in view of the offensive which the

(Continued on Page 2)

American Army Chief In W. Africa Orders Ban on Use of Arms

Domei

VICHY, November 23.—Brigadier-General Robert L. Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in West Africa issued the following order to inhabitants in occupied territory by radio on November 21, according to a Havas report; 1. General public who possess arms must surrender such arms before November 25 to the American Army Headquarters or the mayors of their respective cities. 2. American Army Reserves, officials or those connected with United States national policy organs are permitted to carry arms when it is necessary for the execution of their duties. 3. Those violating the above orders shall be tried by Court Martial.

FIVE BRITISH PLANES SHOT DOWN IN FIGHT

German Air Patrol Destroys Flying Fortresses in Fierce Battle Over Western France

Domei

BERLIN, November 23.—The German Air Force at noon today shot down five British heavy bombers over the western coast of France, the German military quarters announced today.

At noon on Novmeber 23, the announcement stated, a formation of 30 British heavy bombers approached the western coast of France. The German air force on patrol lost no time in meeting the raiders. In the air battle which ensued five of the enemy planes were sent down in flames into the sea below.

The German planes engaged in the air battle were F.W.-190 pursuit planes. The enemy craft shot down were all the much boasted "flying fortresses." Only a few of the enemy planes could penetrate the German defense line on the coast. Consequently the damage caused by the raiders was insignificantly small.

Finns Raid Kronstadt

Domei

HELSINKI, November 23.—Finnish air units raided Kronstadt, west of Leningrad, yesterday, and heavily bombed harbor facilities and fortified positions. In the air battle, eight Soviet planes were shot down, it is announced by the Finnish Headquarters.

Soviet planes flew over Helsinki and Hamina last evening and dropped some bombs, but damages were very slight.

Axis Attack in Egypt Front

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 23.—German-Italian forces opened a counter-attack on the British Eighth Army at El Agueila, Egyptian front, and a fierce battle is developing according to a London broadcast yesterday.

Action on East Front

Domei

BERLIN, November 23.—Fighting between the two opposing armies in the Caucasus sector of the Eastern Front was limited to battles of a localized nature, while in the Stalin-

(Continued on Page 2)

HEARS RAID PARTICULARS

Il Duce Asks for More Courage To Nullify British Bombings

Domei

ROME, November 23.—Premier Benito Mussolini yesterday invited to the Palazzo Venezia the leaders of the Fascist Parties in Milan, Torino and Genoa to hear reports of the bombing on these cities by the British air force and tendered them words of encouragement.

With reference to the bombing on Italy by British airplanes, the Messaggero declared Sunday to the following effect:

For the purpose of crushing the morale of the Italian people, the British air force has carried out blind bombings on Genoa, Milan and Torino. The entire nation, however, is remaining more patient and composed than the Britons in London, Sheffield and Manchester.

Struggle for Tunisia Reported Starting in Earnest

BRITISH PUSHED BACK

Domei

BERLIN, November 23.—German forces opened battle against British forces along the coast area of the Algeria-Tunisia frontier yesterday, and thus, the Tunisian battle has commenced in earnest.

In this battle, German tank and mechanized corps pushed back British troops after severe fighting lasting many hours, and succeeded in occupying an important railway junction.

U.S. Positions Attacked

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, November 23.—A radio broadcast from Morocco reported that German forces in Tunisia have opened a severe attack on American positions at a point 48 kilometers southwest of Tunis.

Also, the Algiers radio station announced that Axis air units raided the city of Algiers twice on Sunday evening heavily bombing the airfield district which seemed to be their special objective.

Enemy Thrust Repelled

Domei

BERLIN, November 23.—A powerful Allied unit, intent on penetrating the position of the Axis forces in the Aghedabia sector on the North African front, was successfully driven back, it is reported by the German High Command today.

The Luftwaffe dealt enemy tank corps and barracks severe blows in heavy bombings in the Cyrenaica area.

The communique added that bombers of the German air force blew up an enemy transport of 7,000 tons in waters off Algiers on Sunday night. During the course of this raid the enemy also suffered severe damage to a destroyer and a large-size transport.

Meanwhile, enemy airfields and harbor facilities on the northern coast of Africa were subjected to intensive bombing raids by the Luftwaffe.

U.S. Troop Losses Given

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—The United States War Department announced today that in the first landing in French territory in West Africa, United States soldiers who were killed or unaccounted for totaled 1,910, according to a report from Washington.

Most of the casualties are believed to have occurred in occupying Oran and Casablanca, and those unaccounted for are believed to have been mostly drowned.

Italy Gives War Results

Domei

ROME, November 23.—The Italian High Command issued the following war communique today:

1. German forces repulsed enemy forces that repeatedly attacked Axis vanguards in the Aghedabia area and destroyed enemy tanks.
2. Italian bomber squadrons attacking enemy vessels lying at anchor in the Port of Algiers sank one ship and damaged many others. Torpedo-plane units, meanwhile, later attacked the same port and sank more than two large-sized transports.
3. German air force bombed and set on fire many Allied vessels in ports of French territory and also destroyed 17 enemy planes in repeated bombing on enemy airdromes.
4. Italian air force attacked a British convoy in the Mediterranean Sea and torpedoed one large-sized freight ship and one battleship.
5. Italian anti-aircraft gun corps in Sicily shot down one British plane in the area near Calatafumi.

Enemy Attempting Split

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, November 23.—According to reports from the Tunisian front reaching here via Lisbon, a large unit of Axis forces suddenly crossed the frontier from Tripolitania, about 150 kilometers south

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WELL-BEING OF ASIA LIES IN SHARING LIFE

Dr. Chu, in Broadcast Feting Japan-China-Manchou Treaty, Points Out Way

Domei

NANKING, November 23.—To attain co-existence and co-prosperity is the common duty of the East Asiatic peoples and is the only way leading to the bright future of Asia, declared Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China at Nanking, in his broadcast entitled "The World War and the Axis of East Asia" delivered this evening.

The radio speech was made to commemorate the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and of the Japan-China-Manchoukuo Joint Declaration which will be shortly observed.

"Indeed turbulent have been the international situation for the last two years," said Foreign Minister Chu, "but during this period, the Axis of East Asia has been further strengthened. It is to be remembered that the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic, declared in Kobe November 11, 1924, that Japan and China should unite together, without any friction between the two.

Cites Dr. Sun's Ideals

That the Greater East Asia Principle advocated by the late Dr. Sun is not realized as yet, Dr. Chu declared, is partly because of the fact that the Chinese people have failed to understand the true meaning of the said principle coupled with the vicious Anglo-American scheme of alienating China from Japan.

Dwelling on the time of the outbreak of the China Affair, Dr. Chu asserted that the Anglo-American imperialism, taking advantage of the unfortunate strife arising between the two Asiatic Powers, used every device to enlarge and prolong the conflict.

"Our wish has always been to restore peace and the rapprochement between China and Japan thereby to reconstruct the Chinese Republic," he continued. By this means and only by it, China can rid itself of the Anglo-American yoke, and the Axis of East Asia can be restored and strengthened.

"The current War of Greater East Asia is a righteous war against violence. Based on this ground, Japan and her allies are sure to win. All the peoples in East Asia are to be congratulated that the fighting forces of our brother nation have driven out the Anglo-American influences from East Asia and have realized the emancipation of this part of the world in a short space of less than a year."

Recalls Wang's Words

Foreign Minister Chu recalled the statement of President Wang Ching-wei at the outbreak of this war in which President Wang exhorted the nation to share hardships and joys willingly with Japan and to cooperate with the Japanese in the hostilities.

All the people of China, he pointed out, are now trying to contribute to the successful execution of the War and to the construction of a New Order in East Asia by positively pushing the East Asiatic Federation Movement and the New Citizens' Movement.

"The cooperation we are extending to Japan is a manifestation of China's will to act faithfully in accordance with the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty," Dr. Chu said. "It is to be remembered that Japan also has the will and sincerity to fulfil the agreement with this country.

"To realize the co-existence and co-prosperity for the East Asiatic peoples is a common mission imposed upon the East Asiatic peoples themselves and it is the only way leading to the bright future for East Asia."

In denouncing the Chungking leaders, Foreign Miniter Chu declared that Chungking is digging its own grave by continuing to rely upon America and Britain now that the current world situation indicates that the aggressive Anglo-American influences have already collapsed beyond recovery.

Chungking should reflect on its conduct and realize the advantages coming from peace, Dr. Chu concluded. This would lead to the salvation and restoration of China.

Cripps' Degradation Gets Much Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

ed that there is nothing strange about the entrance of Herbert Morrison in the War Cabinet but it was unexpected that Sir Stafford Cripps would leave the War Cabinet. It added that probably Sir Stafford would retire from politics. The same paper predicted that the entrance of Morrison in the War Cabinet will advance the position of the Labor Party in the Cabinet. It said that at the same time the Conservative Party is also satisfied because Major Anthony Eden was made the leader of the House of Commons.

The Daily Express and the Daily Herald also saw the strengthening of the War Cabinet with the joining of Morrison. The political writer of the Daily Express asserted that Lord Cranbourne on being made Lord Privy Seal no longer has any political responsibility, and that this may be interpreted as a premise for being appointed the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, replacing Marquis Linlithgow.

Press Comments

Tuesday, November 24

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Cabinet Reshuffle and Cross-Section of British Politics

NIPPON SANGYO—Kuomintang Congress and Chungking's Course

Cabinet Reshuffle and Cross-Section Of British Politics

TOKYO SHIMBUN—According to a Lisbon dispatch, Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the night of November 22 announced a reshuffle of his Cabinet, which seems primarily to do with the ousting of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, from the War Cabinet. Sir Stafford besides being Lord Privy Seal is chief whip of the House of Commons and virtually Deputy Prime Minister to Churchill.

He was sent to Moscow some time ago to promote goodwill between Britain and the Soviet Union and this year he went to India to conduct political negotiations with its leaders. His name has been noised about far and wide as a left-wing Socialist and diplomat but his achievements as a diplomat have not been very spectacular.

To be sure, in view of the plight in which Britain is finding herself, it may be asking too much to expect any spectacular diplomatic achievements on the part of any of her envoys. At any rate, Sir Stafford failed both in his mission to Moscow and that to India. This apparently has contributed to his demotion.

Other causes include the non-confidence vote tabled by the Labor Party in connection with the diplomatic failures of the Cripps mission. The Labor Party's attacks were not directed at Sir Stafford alone but rather at the manner in which Churchill was conducting the war and diplomacy. Each time, wily Churchill ducked and evaded a crisis. The present reshuffle also has been one of his devices to protect himself.

In driving Cripps out of the War Cabinet, Churchill announced that he found it an urgent matter to reinforce the Royal Air Force and to improve wireless engineering. As successor to Cripps, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, considered the hope of the Labor Party, has been paged in. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has been made concurrently chief whip in the House of Commons.

Thus Churchill has placed Morrison on one side to shield him from Labor Party attacks and Eden on the other to protect him in the House of Commons. Colonel John Llewellin has been assigned to Washington to strengthen the British staff of munitions buyers in the United States. Lord Cranbourne has been made Lord Privy Seal, presumably out of respect for old age. The primary object of the reshuffle, therefore, may be considered to have been the installations of Morrison and Eden as two wings of the Churchill Cabinet.

The problem lies in the demotion of Cripps. Last year when the Soviet Union appeared on the scene as Britain's savior by forming a second front in the east and lifted the heavy pressure on the west, Churchill could find no adequate words to praise the Soviet Union and made as much of Cripps as he would have done the big diamond in the British Crown. With the Soviet Union losing the greater part of European Russia and its fighting power put to sleep by the winter season, however, Churchill has thrown Cripps out of the War Cabinet and to protect himself he emphasizes the national importance of the new post to which Cripps has been assigned. In knowing circles it is said that although Cripps has accepted Churchill's explanation of the changes, it is not likely that he will feel pleased over the dogmatic attitude of the Prime Minister. It is therefore quite doubtful whether all will be well between them. It is also problematical whether by replacing Cripps with Eden the anti-Churchill forces in the House of Commons can be moderated.

Kuomintang Congress and Chungking's Course

NIPPON SANGYO—The fifth session of the 10th Congress of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang Party was opened on November 12 at Chungking with Chiang Kai-shek himself in the chair and is said to be still in progress. The proceedings are reported to include more than 200 items of business, thorough enforcement of the National Mobilization Law and development of the Northwest being some of the more important ones. Presumably the session is discussing the matters decided at the National Political Convention held for 10 days beginning October 22 at Chungking.

At any rate, it is clear from the general drift of proceedings at the National Political Convention session that the biggest problem before the Chungking regime is the rapid enforcement of plans for the Northwest. The loss of the Burma route on account of the War of Greater East Asia has frustrated the regime's plans for the development of the Southwest and closed up inlets for supplies from the outside. Chungking has thus been dealt a decisive blow in its policy of reliance on the United States and Britain. There can be no doubt, in the circumstances, that Chungking has now set itself to the task of rousing the national morale and of nourishing its own fighting strength by expanding the Northwestern route and developing the five Northwestern provinces of Sinkiang, Kansu, Tsinghai, Shensi and Ninghsia.

Information on the means by which Chungking is seeking to develop the Northwest is not quite full but two ways are conceivable for the task, namely, expansion of the Northwest route with Lanchow as the starting point and centralization of Sinkiang Province which lies in the mid-section of the route. As, however, the route is of too great a distance and Sinkiang Province a nest of Mohammedans and Chinese Communists, Chungking is liable to find its development work no easy task.

On the other hand, the Minister of Economics of the Chungking Government reports on the basis of his findings in July when he inspected these parts that the oil, iron and copper resources of Sinkiang, wool of Sinkiang and Tsinghai and coal and rice of Shensi are more abundant than he dared to hope. Accordingly, a four-year plan of development has been launched with a budget of 100,000,000 yuan.

As regards the work on the route, 8,000 railway employes who had fled into the interior in our Chekiang-Kiangsu campaign are said to have proceeded to Suchow from Lanchow with 100,000 coolies under five American engineers. Oil concessions have all been offered to Standard Oil, according to the same source. Taking advantage of the westward transfer of the Red troops, Chiang Kai-shek has exercised military pressures on Sinkiang and lured its chairman, who is a puppet of the Soviets, to Chungking, where he is now practically a prisoner.

Chungking is also endeavoring to bring over to its side the leaders of the Islamic army in Tsinghai and Sinkiang. By dispatching Pai Tsung-hsi, who is Vice-Chief of Staff of the Chungking army and a Mohammedan, among the followers of Islam and Communists, Chungking is seeking to avoid friction with them and this policy is apparently averting a crisis.

The Kuomintang Congress, meanwhile, is reported to be considering the requisitioning of male workers from the age of 12 to 65 for the development of the Northwest. This indicates on one hand the desperate straits in which Chungking now finds itself and on the other the fiery determination that is animating the regime to reconstruct a long war structure. While claiming to be ridding itself of the policy of dependence on the United States and Britain, Chungking is soliciting American help in the development of the Northwest, not scrupling to sell concessions and placing itself at the disposal of the United States. At the same time the United States-Chungking conspiracy against Japan should not be slighted.

Spain to Stay Neutral Despite Bait of Allies

(Continued From Page 1)

Axis forces are beginning to carry out. Both the United States and Britain, at the outset of the present campaign, assured Spain and Portugal that their sovereignty would be respected, and guaranteed the non-encroachment of their territories. Likewise Spain and Portugal, at every opportunity, have publicly declared the maintenance of their neutrality based upon such assurances.

Spain mobilized a portion of its forces on November 17, and is determined to thwart any unlawful encroachment of its territories in North Africa contiguous to the territory which has been invaded by the Allied Powers. It has manifested a strong determination to remain a political "non-belligerent power" and is closely watching the trend of war development.

The Axis forces have already advanced into the unoccupied French territory and Corsica. They have strengthened their defenses in Sardinia and Sicily and have carried out strategic operations in Tunis harbor. Thus, the continental military preparations of the Axis have been completed.

At present, the Axis offensive and defensive operations are focussed around the Tunisia sector. As long as the Allied Powers do not run the risk of invading the Iberian Peninsula, the Axis powers will not find it necessary to take defensive measures with regard to Spain.

From such a standpoint both Germany and Italy will recognize Spain's policy of strict neutrality. It is learned from reliable sources that unless the Anti-Axis Powers deliberately set about to disturb this neutrality policy, the situation in the Iberian Peninsula is not likely to be altered in the future.

Therefore, Spain's neutrality depends on the actions of the Allied Powers rather than with the Axis Powers. The United States and Britain are faced with difficult problems in securing transport communications, air force bases and establishing the puppet regime in North Africa in their offensive preparations.

CHINA'S PEACE ZONE MAKES BIG STRIDES

New Area Made Up of 6 Districts Near Shanghai Witnesses Prosperity

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

KIAHSING, November 23.—Six districts of Linshan, Pinghu, Haiven, Kiahsing, Sunkiang and Kiashan, situated to the south of Shanghai, between the Shanghai-Hangchow railway and the Chientang River, were officially embodied on October 1 into a new "peace zone." This correspondent today visited the new area and was surprised to see that the once conspicuously Chungking-tinged area is now in a state of perfect peace.

The new zone is marked from other districts with bamboo barricades, and the entrances built in along the fence are guarded by a corps of special inspectors, recruited from among the members of the police or peace-preservation corps under the National Government of China.

Those who enter or leave the zone are closely examined, which in itself is a simple affair with those who have "good citizen" certificates, but is very severe with those who are suspected of having some connection with the Chungking regime. Thanks to this examination, innocent inhabitants in the zone are thriving in their various occupations, which fact is supported by the remarkable rise in the output of produce within the zone such as rice, barley, wheat, silk thread, cotton and oil as well as other foodstuff. Those guarding the entrances also see to it that no one can take out more than two bales of rice at a time from the zone.

To Take Census

The authorities will make a detailed census of all the inhabitants in the zone and an official register will be prepared covering each family. An official survey will be also made of the housing lots and other areas. A step will be taken to lessen the rate of taxation from that which was hitherto imposed upon them by their former masters.

These and many other new systems to be introduced to the inhabitants of the new area are proving a source of extreme irritation to the leaders of the Chungking regime. They harbor the hope the people of this pacified zone and their like will rise in revolt against the National Government at Nanking.

The Chungking regime, therefore, is said to be watching for a chance to disturb the peace of the zone. The interested authorities, however, are not a whit afraid of Chungking, for the defense of the area is entrusted to the Japanese garrison in the neighborhood. A few days ago, there occurred an incident which apparently was due to the instigation of Chungking. The affair was immediately investigated with the result that the malignant elements were eliminated through the skilful handling of the Japanese armed forces.

Five British Planes Shot Down in Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

grad sector the German-Rumanian forces operating in the southern part of the city and along the bend of the Don River fiercely defended their positions against Soviet attacks with the support of the Axis air forces, the German High Command announced today.

The communique added that German bombers in the central sector of the Eastern Front, availing themselves of fine weather, carried out intensive raids on enemy gun emplacements and encampments.

Meanwhile, the Soviet counter-offensives in the area southeast of Lake Ilmen have been successfully repulsed by the German forces.

The announcement then added that a few points in southwest Germany were subjected to raids by bomber formations of the Royal Air Force on Sunday night. Damage during these raids was negligible, as the enemy was driven back by the timely action of anti-aircraft units and coastal defense artillery corps. In this raid the British suffered the loss of more than 10 bombers shot down over the Straits of Dover and in the skies above France.

Useful Days Not Over

Thanks to the skill and ingenuity of Japanese salvagers, enemy ships that have been scuttled or sunk are being resurrected one-by-one from Davy Jones' locker to augment Japan's merchant fleet. Shown is one of the vessels as it emerged from its watery grave. Photo by Cameraman Saiki of the Navy Information Corps. (By permission of the Navy Ministry)

Struggle Over Tunisia Now Begun in Earnest

(Continued From Page 1)

of Tripoli, and advancing into Southern Tunisia, are steadily moving northward to attack Allied troops that are attempting to invade Central Tunisia.

On the other hand, Allied troops are trying to split the Axis forces in Tunisia, south and north, by reaching Qabes Bay in the east and Quairwan district in the central region, with their bases at Feriana and Gafsa, according to information reaching here.

Both sides have not yet clashed, but the operation of the Axis forces is seriously threatening the Allied military attempt.

Germans Enter Tunisia

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 22.—A German unit crossed into Tunisia from Tripolitania, Libya, it is reported from Rabat, Morocco.

British Forces Held Back

Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, November 23.—The headquarters of the British forces in Western Africa announced today that severe fighting took place in the neighborhood of Aghedabia, and that Axis forces have built very strong positions in that district and are checking the advance of British forces according to a Reuters report from Cairo.

Axis Operations Smooth

Domei

BERLIN, November 23.—The operations of Axis forces in the Tunisian area are progressing as scheduled, and the entire frontier coastal zone from Tunisia to Tripolitania is now under the control of Axis forces, the German military authorities announced this evening.

Sink 3 Ships Off Algeria

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, November 23.—Italian bomber units operating in the French North African coast areas sank three large enemy ships and damaged several others off the Algerian coast, it is announced by the Italian High Command today.

An air-torpedo unit hit one enemy warship and one large-size merchant ship in the Mediterranean. In addition, German air forces operating in North Africa raiding various enemy airfields in French North Africa destroyed 17 planes on the ground, the announcement further added.

Conference Is Held By French Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

live in and Somaliland are the only French territories in Africa which have not yet come under the rule of other nations.

"French officers and men! I commissioned you with the task of defending West Africa and you have fulfilled your duties. Whether the Tricolor will continue to flutter in this French colony or not solely rests upon your courage, loyalty and resisting force.

"If the enemy attacks this colony, you must take defensive measures to protect the independence of France. I am confident that the French people and native inhabitants who love their mother country, France, will unite as one and obey my order."

Kansai Notes

The K.A. & A.C. eleven trimmed the Kobe University of Commerce eleven 5 to 1 in a heated soccer game played on the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon.

Playing inspired soccer, the local foreigners outplayed the collegians all through the game, scoring three of their goals in the first half. Although the Japanese footballers were fast and tricky in the open, their defense proved futile to the fine passing and team-work of the K.R. & A.C.

The K.R. &A.C.'s goals in the first stanza were made at ten minute intervals, the third being through a pretty long shot kicked by Rodriguez. In the fifteenth minute of the second half, Grossmann registered, to be closely followed by Baer's tally. Close to the end of the game, the visitors put up a last spurt and scored their lone goal from a melee in front of the goal.

The K.R. & A.C. lineup follows: Jarmain; Renault, Rudolph; Hesse, Mehta, Buettinghaus; Rodrigues, Brueggemann, Grossmann, Baer and Westphalen.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 21: Mr. and Mrs. T. Adachi, Miss G. Drache, Mr. F. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hillmann, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kondo, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kinoshita, Mr. S. Otani, Capt. W. Sanders, Mr. Schneiders, Mr. A. Thordsen, Mr. Y. Tamaya, Mr. and Mrs. I. Tanaka, Mr. M. Tamura, Mr. R. Tsuda, Mrs. Vinnen, Mr. S. Yamanaka and Mr. Y. Yamamoto.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 21 included: Mr. Y. Nakagawa, Mr. S. Suda, Mr. S. Kiuchi, Mrs. S. Ueyama, Mr. Y. Murata, Mr. H. Miyake, Mr. R. Ito, Mr. K. Matsui, Mr. S. Anjyu, Mr. S. Sonoda, Mrs. K. Sunada, Mrs. T. Kobayashi and Mr. T. Yano.

Smuts Reaches Cairo

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—General J. C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, who had been visiting London since October 13, reached Cairo by air yesterday, and it is reported that he will soon leave for Cape Town.

Del Rio Reaches Washington

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—Carlos del Rio, President of Ecuador, arrived in Washington by air on November 22 and was welcomed by President Franklin Roosevelt. President Roosevelt invited Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Norman Davis to the White House the same day and conferred on an undisclosed matter.

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SOCIETY FOR BLIND IS SET

Dai-Nippon Association Organized at Meet in Yodobashi-ku

The Dai-Nippon Association for the Blind was organized at an inaugural meeting held at 1 p.m. Monday at the Tokyo Hall for the Blind at Yodobashi in Yodobashi-ku.

The function was attended by 150 representatives of 100,000 blind persons in Japan as well as by Kakichi Kawarada, former Education Minister, and Shuzo Okada, former Governor of Tokyo, who were appointed respectively as president and vice-president of the organization.

It is recalled in this connection that the blind of this country donated a warplane to the State the year before last in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire.

BIRTHDAY OF SAGE FETED

The Indian Community of Yokohama celebrated the birthday of Shri Guru Nanik Saheb yesterday held at the Indian Temple in Yamashita-cho under the auspices of the Indian Independence League. After a speech by President D. W. Sadani about the life and teachings of Shri Guru Nanik Saheb, religious verses and hymns were sung. Prayers were then offered for the victory of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia and for the early realization of the independence of India.

Viscount Sakai Succumbs

Viscount Tadakazu Sakai passed away at 10 a.m. on November 22 at the age of 56. Funeral services will take place at 2 p.m. tomorrow at the Unsho-ji Temple, Takada-Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa-ku.

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2 Alaska Tunnels Bored

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—United States military authorities in Alaska announced today that for constructing railway lines in Alaska, two tunnels of 4,900 feet and 1,300 feet long respectively, were bored.

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HUGE BATTLE RAGING ON AGHEDABIA FRONT; BRITISH LINE BOMBED

Enemy Mobile Forces Separated From Infantry—Arms, Food Lack Suffered

AXIS PLANES KEEP BUSY

Heavy Clash Developing Between Axis and Invaders 20 Miles South of Bizerta

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—Contingents of the British Eighth Army, reported to have been waiting for the arrival of reinforcements and supplies at a point north of Cyrenaica, are now fiercely engaged with the Axis troops in the Aghedabia sector, reports from Libya have just revealed.

The British forces are chiefly composed of tanks and other mobile units, without the support of the bulk of the infantry who are straggling far behind at a point some 600 miles from the El Alamein sector, Those stragglers, whose supply of ammunition and provisions are diminishing are also suffering from severe thirst because all the water holes on their way have been destroyed by the Axis forces.

Meanwhile, the Axis air forces are staging successive bombing raids on transport bases behind the first line of the British army. The British defenders there are having a hard time because of the continued bombings and the lack of sufficient men especially at Tobruk and Bonghazi.

The forces under the command of Reich Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel are now being supplied with reinforcements and new weapons devised for special use in desert fighting.

While the British Army, led by Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery is expected to attempt a renewed offensive in the Aghedabia sector, the Axis side is of the view that the anticipated battle in that sector will only result in great losses to the enemy. The Axis forces are expected to consolidate their position in some other war sector.

Contending Forces Collide

Allied forces that invaded Tunisia collided with the Axis forces yesterday at a point 20 miles south of Bizerta and there is now developing the severest battle fought since the landing of the Allied troops, it is reported by Spanish quarters.

Axis Bombers Active

Domei

ROME, November 22.—The Italian High Command announced today as follows:

The Cyrenaica front is quiet because of the continued bad weather, and all activities are limited to scouting. British air units attacked Tripoli, but damage was very small, with only a few citizens being wounded.

Italian air force made a night raid on the port of Da Valetta, Malta Island, and achieved considerable results.

German bomber units attacked airfields in the French territory in North Africa, which are occupied by the Allied forces, and bombed planes on the grounds, with the result that several of the enemy planes were burnt up.

In the sea area north of Philippeville, Italian submarines found a large group of enemy transports, and torpedoed and sank one large-size transport.

Battle Nears Climax

Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, November 20.—The new war situation around the Mediterranean Sea, alleged to be centered on the key point of Tunisia, is now nearing its height. In the skies over that sector, fierce air combats already have been started.

The Axis forces, needless to say, are placed in a more advantageous position than the Allies. The islands of Sicily and Sardinia, with their propinquity to Tunisia, are said to be fully equipped with air bases. This fact may be taken as a good indicator as to the final outcome of the war in that area which is developing in favor of the Axis. Strictly speaking, however, it all depends on the future strategy of the opposing forces.

The Allies are now employing paratroops in various key points around Tunisia, while work is being hurried to establish a number

(Continued on Page 2)

Thanks for Bountiful Harvest

Niiname-sai, the Second Harvest Festival, was observed with heartfelt gratitude by the entire nation on Monday. Amid the throes of the War of Greater East Asia, all joined in expressing thanks at the various shrines throughout the land. Shown above are representative Japanese leaders as they proceeded to pay their respects at the Meiji Shrine.

THANKSGIVING RITES MARK HARVEST FETE

Nationwide Observance of Niiname-Sai Observed Yesterday—Many Workers Honored

The people of Japan offered hearty thanks to heaven for this year's bumper crops and also renewed their gratitude toward the agrarian population on the occasion of "Niiname-sai" or the Second Harvest Festival which was celebrated yesterday.

A solemn ceremony of thanks for the new rice crop was observed at the Meiji Shrine at 1:30 p.m. yesterday under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

In the corridors of the Shrine were displayed various agricultural and aquatic products in 1,100 bamboo baskets which had been dedicated by all prefectures within the country and also by Chosen, Taiwan, the Kwantung Leased Territory and Manchoukuo. Also among the donators of these gifts of Mother Nature were the Zengaku-kai Association of the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo Agricultural College, Tokyo Higher Agriculture and Forestry School, Tama Hokoku Farm and other agrarian organizations.

The attendants at the rites included Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, Vice-Ministers, bureau chiefs, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Fumio Goto, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the same organization, General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo and 47 persons who had been commended for their meritorious services for the increase of agricultural products.

Also present at the function were the representatives of 80 organizations concerned with the Campaign for Thanks for the New Crops and 15 representatives of the Exploitation Department of the Concordia Association of Manchoukuo.

The ceremony commenced at 1:40 p.m. with purification rites conducted by the priests at the main hall of the Shrine. After the chief priest had recited the Shintoist prayer, Lieutenant-General Ando read the ceremonial message. The ceremony came to a close amid solemn and austere atmosphere at 2:30 p.m. with the offering of a branch of the sacred tree to the Shrine by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino.

After the rites were over, the attendants were presented with anthologies of Emperor Meiji's tanka poems, sake and new crops dedicated to the Shrine. Lieutenant-General Ando, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino and Shigeru Yoshida, chairman of the committee for the Campaign delivered congratulatory addresses.

In the meantime, every household throughout the country observed the auspicious day by dedicating to its family shrine the new crop of rice specially distributed through

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. Military Bases Allowed by Ecuador; Probably Galapagos

Domei

LISBON, November 21.—President Del Rio of Ecuador, who reached Mexico on his way to Washington at the invitation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States, announced at Mexico City today that the Ecuadorian Government has granted the United States Government the right to establish military bases within Ecuador, it is reported from Mexico. The American Government has been interested in the Galapagos Islands of Ecuador, in the Pacific, and has been making various attempts to obtain military bases there. Consequently, it is believed that President Rio's statement refers to the Galapagos Islands.

WRANGLES RETARD PARLEY OF CHUNGKING KUOMINTANG

10 Days Have Passed but Plenary Session Has Not Done Anything

Domei

CANTON, November 22.—No progress has been made in the deliberation of matters at the 10th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee Meeting of the Kuomintang although 10 days have elapsed since its opening, a Chungking dispatch disclosed.

Both in the morning and in the afternoon yesterday, a meeting was held at which affairs of the Kuomintang as well as the people's financial, social, educational and other conditions in Szechwan, Chekiang, Anhui, Fukien, Kansu and Kwangtung Provinces were reported.

In the afternoon session, the report further said, Chiang Kai-shek in the chair, gave a hearing to the views set forth by committeemen upon the party administration policy.

Despite a heated three-hour discussion opinions were divided and disturbances ensued. But for a conclusion arrived at by the chairman, the meeting would not have closed without some measure of difficulty, arising, the report revealed.

Incidentally, some disturbances are likely to be seen at the ninth meeting which is scheduled to be held tomorrow, judging from the fact that Chungking authorities are making desperate efforts to restore their lost fortunes.

Russia, Mexico Name Envoys

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—Since diplomatic relations have been restored between the Soviet Union and Mexico, it is reported that Constantin A, Oumansky, former Soviet Ambassador to Washington, will be appointed the Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, and Heriberto Jara, present Navy Minister of Mexico, will be sent to the Soviet Union as the Mexican Ambassador.

COUNCIL TO DISCUSS 39 BILLS AT SESSION

Will Be Approved at Today's Meeting and Sent to Legislative Bureau

Of the 57 bills to be submitted to the coming 81st session of the Imperial Diet by the Government, 18 bills were already approved at the Cabinet Council held on November 20, and the remaining 39 bills will be discussed and approved at the Cabinet Council to be opened this morning.

When the 39 bills are decided upon by the Cabinet at today's Cabinet Council, they will be instantly given to the Legislative Bureau for drafting them into law.

The outlines of the bills approved this morning will be given to the investigation committees of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives so that they would be examined before the opening of the Diet session. This is intended to shorten the period of interpellation in the Diet session.

WARTIME UNIFICATION MOVE PLANNED IN JAVA, DEC. 7

To Strengthen Ideal of Sphere, Increase Foodstuff, Build Railways, Highways

Domei

BATAVIA, November 23.—As a part of the grand rites in commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia to be held throughout Java for three days beginning December 7, a total wartime unification campaign will be launched, it was revealed here today.

The movement will be aimed at strengthening the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, increasing foodstuff production, constructing railways, waterways and highways, and the all-out offering of voluntary services.

The campaign will be participated in by Japanese officials, Japanese residents and all inhabitants throughout the island.

CHILE'S AUTHORITIES GIVEN CLARIFICATION OF HORI STATEMENT

Santiago Government Expresses Satisfaction Over Text of Spokesman's Statement

DISTORTED BY AMERICANS

Neutrality Enforcement Bill Introduced in Chilean Congress—Heavy Penalties Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—With the text of the observations regarding Chile issued on November 18 by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information of Japan, forwarded to the Chilean Government on November 21 by Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese Minister to Chile, the various misunderstandings on the part of official and civilian circles of Chile have been removed, a Santiago dispatch reports.

Misunderstanding arose because Spokesman Hori's statement regarding Chile's neutrality policy had been distorted and conveyed to Chile through vicious American propaganda organs and consequently, the Chilean Government as well as journalistic circles, for a time, received Mr. Hori's opinion with misgivings.

To convey the true intention of the Japanese Spokesman, Minister Yamagata submitted the text of Mr. Hori's statement to the Chilean Government on November 21 and as a result, the Government now understands the true facts of the statement.

Regarding this matter, the Chilean Government declared to the following effect on the afternoon of November 21:

"Minister Yamagata held an interview this morning with Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez and handed him the text of Spokesman Hori's statement.

"According to the text, it was clarified that the effect of the statement is greatly different from what was first conveyed here. The Chilean Government now is fully cognizant of the fact that the contents of the statement are by no means of an excitative nature toward Chile."

New Bill Introduced

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—The Chilean Government, according to a Santiago dispatch, submitted today to the National Congress a bill enforcing neutrality.

The bill is said to be composed of the following salient points:

(1) Any Chilean national, who endangers the neutral attitude of the country by committing acts of profiting or bringing harm to a belligerent nation, will be punished with forced labor.

(2) The press reports without official permission, approach to strategic zones and photographing military plants are strictly banned.

Interview Is Held

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 21.—According to a dispatch from Santiago, the Chilean Government issued the following statement today after Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez had held an interview with Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese Minister to Santiago, to hear a detailed explanation about the statement made on November 18 by Tomokazu

(Continued on Page 2)

Symbolic Reminders of Hero God of Air, Late Major-General Kato, Are Completed

Symbolic reminders of the late Major-General Tateo Kato have been completed and now await a formal dedication at the Akeno Army Aviation School, the Nichi Nichi reported on Sunday, according to Domei.

According to the report, the portrait of the "Winged God," by the well-known artist Saburo Miyamoto, constitutes a trio with the painting of a picture of the home of the Major-General by Zensaku Nakamura and of his last air combat by Konosuke Tamura.

In painting the life-size portrait of Major-General Kato in flying-togs, the press account revealed that Mr. Miyamoto, who was already well-nigh exhausted after the drawing of two important war pictures for the Army, had to have eutrophic injections to sustain him in his concentrated efforts that lasted day and night for one week.

Wooden portraits of the late Major-General were carved by leading artists, including Hiroharu Sawada, and are to be transported to the Akeno Aviation School by air to be placed in the "War God's" Chamber.

A memorial tablet to be unveiled is the joint work by the noted artists, Kinzaburo Mizuno and Eiichi Kawasaki.

British War Cabinet Undergoes Reshuffle

Cripps Loses Privy Seal Post to Lord Cranbourne—Home Affairs Minister Morrison Included in War Council by Prime Minister Churchill

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—Reorganization of the British Cabinet was announced this evening in a statement made by Premier Winston Churchill as follows:

Secretary of State for Home Affairs Herbert S. Morrison to be included in the War Cabinet.

Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps is appointed the Minister of Airplane Production, and concurrently the leader of the House of Commons. He is no longer in the War Cabinet.

Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden is appointed to hold concurrently the post of the leader of the House of Commons.

Minister of Airplane Production Colonel John J. Llewellin is appointed to be stationed at Washington for increasing war material production.

Secretary of State for the Colonies Lord Cranbourne is appointed Lord Privy Seal, holding the post as leader of the House of Lords as before.

Colonel Oliver Stanley is appointed the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Cripps Degraded

In the recent reorganization of the British Cabinet, Premier Winston Churchill degraded Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps, who was actually the Deputy Premier to the Minister of Airplane Production.

On the other hand, he included in the War Cabinet Secretary of State for Home Affairs Herbert S. Morrison, who is a powerful leader in the Labor Party, while Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden was selected as the leader of the House of Commons.

In announcing this change to Sir Stafford Cripps, Premier Churchill wrote a very courteous letter and said "that in view of the present war condition, the increase of our air force and the development of wireless telegraphy are the most urgent national problems." Thus in asking him to become the Minister of Airplane Production, Churchill has urged Cripps to leave the War Cabinet. It is said that in this connection Cripps remarked that as the post of the Minister of Airplane Production is very important, it is natural for him to leave the War Cabinet.

However, well informed quarters declare that Cripps is not feeling pleasant with the reorganization of the Cabinet, and that the relation between Churchill and Cripps is not satisfactory and probably also because of the latter's failure in solving the Indian question, Cripps has lost his influence in the Government.

In the other changes, Col. Llewellin is to be stationed in Washington for cooperating with the British authorities there concerning the increased supply of war materials.

SOVIETS FALL DOWN IN COUNTER-ATTACKS

German Forces Maintain Hold On All Places Along Eastern Front

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—The current situation on the Eastern Front, according to reports gathered from various war sectors, is developing as follows:

(1) Stalingrad sector;

As the result of a general attack launched by the besieging German forces on November 12, many hand-to-hand struggles have since taken place at many points in the city especially in the northern factory zone. Today the Soviets suddenly launched stiff counter-offensives pending the arrival of new reinforcements. The Soviet Information Bureau announced tonight that the Soviets had commenced to attack the German forces in both the north-western and the souhern parts of the city. The truth, however, is that the Germans, without being surprised a bit over the offensive attitude of the Soviet, are successfully repulsing them.

(2) Alagir sector:

The German-Rumanian combined forces are now pushing directly from the southeast of Alagir toward the military road leading to Georgja, driving back the enemy on the way. Thus the combined units are fully prepared for a direct thrust to the central regions of the Caucasus.

(3) Nalichik sector:

The German-Rumanian forces, overcoming topographical difficulties in this mountainous region, are pushing their advance. Today they met a large-size enemy unit, to which they dealt a decisive blow. Many war trophies were captured by the Axis forces in this engagement.

(4) Voronezh sector:

A powerful Soviet storming unit suffered a fatal blow today at the hands of the Reich forces at a point near Voronezh.

(5) Leningrad sector:

An attempt was made by the Soviets to cross the Neva River, which, however, was frustrated by a fierce attack from a German position.

(6) Murmansk sector:

A crack German air unit of power-dive bombers fiercely bombed the tracks of the Murmansk railway.

U.S. Rations Coffee

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 21.—The United States Government has decided to ration coffee from November 29, according to information from Washington today.

FINANCE OF BURMA IS GEARED FOR WAR

Thein Maung States Financial Policy Should Aim for Final Victory

Domei

RANGOON, November 22.—Outlining the financial program for the reconstruction of Burma, Dr. Thein Maung, Financial Secretary of the Central Administraive Organ of Burma today declared that Burma's wartime financial policy should aim at final victory in the current war.

"The people of Burma have fought with sweat and blood and have achieved their political ideals," stated Dr. Maung.

He emphasized that the present war has given the Burmese people a chance to build their country out of the ashes caused by Britain's scorched-earch strategy.

"However," he continued, "when Burma recovers from the first blow of large-scale destruction caused by the enemy and Burma's natural resources have been developed, the national income will increase through a systematic production of important materials throughout the country, and the Burmese people will be able to resume their proper occupations.

"In order to compensate for the sacrifices and efforts of Burmese farmers, the authorities of the Central Administrative Organ have abolished the land-tax for the last fiscal year as one mean to encourage the foodstuff production."

He declared that he can place absolute confidence in the unification of the Burmese people and that he is firmly convinced that the people have the capacity to endure every difficulty and hardship.

"In accordance with the currency adjustment regulations previously promulgated, the currency circulating as of December last year has become the legal tender of Burma," he declared.

"The authorities, are contemplating the establishment of a central bank in Rangoon with a nationwide network of branches in order to encourage savings, and preparations for an exchange of new and old paper money will soon be completed."

U-Boats Sink 4 Vessels

Domei

BERLIN, November 22.—German submarines discovered one 10,000-ton speed transport loaded full with war materials and three other enemy merchant ships off Newfoundland, and sank the four vessels, totaling 30,000 tons, says the German High Command today.

JAPANESE SMASH UP CHUNGKING'S ARMIES IN 2 NEW CAMPAIGNS

New 4th Army Annihilated After Being Driven Into Trap in Kiangsu Province

NINCHEN IS OCCUPIED

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Chiangsters in Mop-Up Drive In Honan Area

Domei

ON HUNGTZE FRONT, Kiangsu Province, November 21.—At dawn on November 15, Japanese Forces launched new mopping-up operations and penetrated deep into Pancheng, a town near Hungtze Lake in Kiangsu Province, where the headquarters of the Chinese Communist New 4th Army is situated.

The Japanese Forces steadily closed in on the enemy, consisting chiefly of the main force of the New 4th Army, and have now completely surrounded them.

Crushing enemy remnants at various points, the Japanese troops occupied Ninchen, an outpost of the 4th Army, on November 16, and also reduced Tsingyangchen, key point on the shore of Hungtze Lake, the next day.

The Japanese headquarters' communique regarding the activities around Hungtze Lake is as follows: "Japanese Forces at dawn on November 15 launched a general offensive against the New 4th Army which had been infesting the area around Lake Hungtze. Trapping and annihilating the enemy at various points, the Japanese Forces completed an encirclement movement after cutting off the retreat of the enemy. The Japanese Forces are now continuing the attack against the headquarters of the enemy."

Rout Foe in Honan Area

Domei

KAIFENG, November 21.—Heavy losses were inflicted upon enemy troops yesterday at a point six kilometers northwest of Mengsien in a fierce attack by Japanese punitive forces which are now engaged in a mopping-up campaign against Chungking remnants in the Northern part of Honan Province, according to field dispatches.

The number of dead abandoned by the Chungking troops in the engagement reached 277 while 23 were taken prisoner.

Meanwhile, Japanese Forces on Wednesday, November 18, attacked and defeated about 500 remnants of the Chungking 7th Brigade at Tungming, 90 kilometers north of Kaifeng.

It was further added that another Japanese Force engaged and routed a Chungking force of about one division in strength in the neighborhood of Changchou, northern Honan Province on the same day.

DE GAULLISTS, DARLANISTS ARRESTED BY F.I.C. POLICE

Domei

SAIGON, November 21.—Approximately 36 French officials who evidently have been in touch with the De Gaullists and Darlanists have been arrested in Saigon and Cholon thus far by the French Indo-Chinese police force on the ground of disturbing public peace and order, it was learned today.

Present indications are that more undesirable elements will be arrested in the course of the next week or so.

The Depeche, a local French journal, was recently ordered to suspend publication on the charge of not having printed the recently issued proclamation of Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China.

It is generally considered here that the foregoing action of the Government of French Indo-China is in with the recent declaration of its loyalty to the Vichy Government and the established policy of joint defense with Japan.

Manchou Minister for Tokyo

Domei

HSINKING, November 22.—In order to attend the Fourth Asiatic Economic Round-Table conference to be held in Tokyo from November 26, Yuan Chen-to, Minister of Finance and Commerce of Manchoukuo, left here for Japan by train at 11:30 p.m. today.

EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF WAR UNDER SEAS

Nothing Pleases Men Aboard Japanese Subs More Than A Stiff Battle

(Continued From Yesterday)

"Ready!" No sooner had the captain's order gone out than a light shock was felt in the boat, as the air was drawn back through the torpedo-tube. Now our sure-hitting torpedo was ferociously and unswervingly on its way to get the enemy. In the meantime the chief surgeon and I had pulled out the watch and placed it in the center of the table as we sat, facing each other in all anxiety. How many seconds, or how many minutes, would it take before it found its mark? Breathlessly we were watching the movement of the second-hand. We had counted so many seconds, and while restraining our trembling excitement, we heard an impact followed by a terrific explosion, which rocked our boat.

Momentarily I felt as though it was our boat that had been hit. But on the next instant "the torpedo hit the mark" was announced, through the speaking tube in a clear voice. "A Hit! Banzai!" shouted everyone, clapping their hands. With this excitement, the chief surgeon and I, both yelling and clapping our hands, rushed up to the steering room. As we rushed up we felt a cold wind blowing mercilessly from the wintry Australian waters, through the hatch connecting the bridge.

From the bridge, after braving the chilly blast, we could detect nothing through the pitch darkness, save a tiny object burning in the mid-ocean. We were told that simultaneously with the hit, sparks flew high, accompanied by the shooting up of a water-spout twice as high as a regular mast. By the time the watery column had subsided the ship's stern was already submerged with the bow sticking up high in the air. Then it went down as though it was being pulled, leaving waters behind which lasted for some time. At the time we rushed up, what we saw burning was said to be something that had been blasted from the sinking ship.

By now the scene could be dimly discerned, which gave me a sort of creeping sensation. As it developed, it was a single hit that spelled the finish to the enemy ship, which bespoke the wonderful ability of our submarines and the deadly power of their sure-hit torpedoes. We were simply struck with the sheer remarkableness of this dauntless feat.

Soon after the 10,000-ton passenger and cargo-boat had gone down, sunk by "a bolt from the blue," another unsuspecting tramp steamer came into the view of our watchful lookout. Although this one was also sent down as unceremoniously as before, this customer seemed to have been more cautious than the other, as it managed to lower its lifeboats and escape with survivors.

At this moment we were attacked by enemy planes, but fortunately we got away unscathed by making a quick duck.

According to the tales told in the officers' mess room, it seems to be the rule with the ships belonging to either America or Britain to instantly lower the lifeboats the moment they are hit and to abandon the sinking ship. They act very quickly and gingerly in such moments. Unlike the training that our crew undergo, which is aimed at fighting the enemy instead of escaping, their training in this respect seems to concentrate on safe escape. I had often heard about this but now I learned the truth of this conclusion through my recent experience. Our fighting crew are indomitable to the core and would rather die fighting than escaping to save their lives. This is where an interesting difference lies as between our national character and that of the enemies.

Attack in a Stormy Night

Our crew have a term "kenteki hissatsu" or literally translated "enemy seen-sure killing," but this seeing or spotting the enemy is by no means an easy task. To seek an enemy ship is unthinkable just by keeping up a meandering voyage. As it is the case with our stokers, covered with grease and perspiration, who even for a moment do not take their eyes and ears off the machinery in their charge, so this lookout service is of constant vigilance in any kind of weather day and night. Both officers and petty officers are always watching over the sea with their telescopes glued to their eyes, while the man in charge of the audiphone listens to the sound of the enemy's ship. Any [illegible] on the part of the lookout would [illegible] the missing of the enemy ship and likewise the boat would be exposed to the attack from—enemy warships or airplanes.

As the days pass in this way, the eyes of the lookout becomes more inflamed, which proves his zealous devotion to his duty. Each time I saw his inflamed eyes I could not but feel a profound gratitude.

It was on a stormy night some days after the occurrence of the first attack that I was to witness another thrilling encounter. In addition to the poor visibility due to the heavy rain, the pitching of the boat was unusually severe. The rolling, which was not so noticeable while down below, became so terrific as I got to the bridge that I was about to be knocked down until I grabbed hold of some fixture, but still I could hardly stand erect. The chief scout said, "the slant was 200 degrees."

Undoubtedly this was the Australian winter weather, as my limbs became stiff with cold. The lookout, with his heavy fur coat under a waterproof cloak, looked like one of those 47 "ronins" on the night of the attack, as we often see in the play. Overcome by the extreme cold I soon went below. What puzzled me was what they expected to find in such a pitch dark night. Yet the men on the watch, washed over by the torrents of rain and waves, were keenly looking through their telescopes in all directions, as if they were after a real thing.

About an hour after supper the emergency bell sounded, signifying that a merchantman had been spotted. Through the narrow visibility caused by the heavy storm an enemy ship's mast had come into view. At first the lookout was in doubt as to whether it was a mast or not, but there was something persisting to obstruct the view in the telescope, as he related later. He thought it was strange—was it a blur from the rain or a cloud? Thus cogitating, he trained his binoculars on the original spot and he again saw something sticking up at a certain point in the range. He was finally convinced that it was a mast. Yet he could not say for sure that he had actually seen the form of a mast but through his long training he was convinced that it was an enemy ship. So as he announced "a mast is seen 30 degrees to the starboard," the submarine turned its course to the right, and headed toward the object.

Sure enough, it proved to be a freighter, which was headed in the opposite direction. Instantly we swung into chase. Every one was at his post. In a night like this the discovery of an enemy was itself a great accomplishment. Above all, it would be difficult to discharge a torpedo in such heavy rocking. Being harassed by such a heavy storm, perhaps the enemy crew must have thought themselves safe from any submarine attack. Our crew was determined to execute an attack at night under such bad weather conditions. I could not but realize that the feat was a manifestation of our old traditional spirit.

Speaking of the bad weather, there were several of our crew who were not able to eat. Others said, "Though we have had long experiences, we don't consider rocking of this kind as anything pleasant." The moment the bell sounded, they jumped up and tackled their jobs like new men, with their white head-bands smartly wound and tied. They were indeed our dependable warriors of the sea.

The ship in question was claimed to be a 8,000 ton freighter. As both vessels were swinging heavily and the speed was slow we had to close in within so many meters before we let go of the torpedo.

(To Be Continued)

Winging Their Way to India

The invincible Japanese Army planes heading for Tinsukia in Assam Province, India, to raid Anglo-U.S. military bases. (Passed by the War Ministry

Press Comments

Monday, November 23

ASAHI—Reverent Thanks for Bountiful Rice Crop; Wartime Life in Gratitude

Reverent Thanks for Bountiful Rice Crop

ASAHI—The whole country will today observe the second Harvest Festival with due rites. Significant in this connection is the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry published last Saturday, just two days before the festival, the second estimates of this year's rice harvest which even surpassed the first computations, themselves the highest record in the past few years.

The Ministry's second estimates pronounced that 67,360,000 koku of rice will be harvested this year in the homeland of Japan. The rice situation in Chosen is in the same felicitous state with the second harvest calculations also exceeding those of the first survey.

This nation, it may be remembered, has been taught since the founding of the Empire that the mainstay of the population should be cultivators of rice. Very naturally the Imperial House, has ever since celebrated the thanksgiving for the rice crops every year as one of the most important national events, His Majesty the Emperor Himself personally partaking of the newly harvested rice on the occasion together with the Imperial Ancestors.

Thus it is highly reasonable that the rice crops in this country influence the morale of the nation. This means that the Japanese nation, with this year's bumper rice crops and when her historic war is being fought beyond the seas, will be even more determined to bring the war to a successful end.

There is one thing with which the nation must be grateful on this occasion besides the factor of the favorable weather which prevailed during the growth of the rice plants, which was no doubt one of the salient reasons for the happy state of the rice crop. All Japan must deeply express its thanks not only to the expected harvest itself but the all-out labor of the farming population for the cultivation of rice under many harassing conditions due to the current War. The shortage of labor, the not very ample supply of fertilizer and the comparatively small help from cattle—these and other obstructions have been successfully overcome by the farmers by dint of their fervent patriotism which even equaled the same manifested on the firing line.

It is quite opportune that many farmers throughout the country are expected to be publicly commended today for their meritorious labor by the authorities concerned. Those outside the farming ranks on this memorable day should also join in with the official thanks to those commended and also to the other farmers, all of whom contributed to the realization of the bumper crop. The whole nation, it is needless to say, will realize on this occasion their boundless indebtedness to the Imperial Grace.

Wartime Life in Gratitude

ASAHI—The grand ceremony for Niiname-sai or the Second Harvest Festival, though formally established among the most important national events in the early days of Meiji originated at the time of the founding of this Empire when national life depended mainly on agriculture, most particularly on the cultivation of rice.

The significance of cultivating rice crops, has since then been recognized and followed faithfully both by the August Ruling Family and the people. The same national cult, however, waned a little in popular estimation for some years from the Meiji Restoration because of the rapid influx of Western culture. This regrettable tendency, however, has been completely wiped out since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which awakened the people to the importance of agricultural pursuit for the growth of the nation.

It was through the conquest of all kinds of obstacles due to nature and the current war that our farmers succeeded in raising as rich a rice harvest as so gratefully announced by the interested authorities.

The entire nation, by way of celebrating the rich crop of rice estimated for this year, will hold events throughout the country in conjunction with the authorities for a week from today, the Harvest Festival day. We especially take it as an occasion for felicitation that the Grand Shrines of Ise and the Meiji Shrine have just received a contribution of rice grown in a special paddy field in Manchoukuo. This field was tended by 1,031 young men from Japan who offered their free services so that they could make donations of the grain produced therefrom to the two aforesaid shrines in Japan.

The expected bumper crop of rice was due largely to the self-sacrificing spirit with which the farming population of the country worked for the good of the nation. What cannot be lost sight of, in this connection, is the grace of the guardian Deities in this land who favored the nation with the abundant crop of rice. This fact should be gratefully remembered by the farmers. The rest of the people of this nation should also renew their gratefulness to these Deities through their loyal service to His Majesty the Emperor.

This Empire, filled thus with the sense of gratitude, indispensable to the nation's united front at this time of war, will find it easy to bear the increasing burdens of the War. This auspicious state, however, should not be regarded as a mere occasion of festivity by the nation who are strongly advised to shoulder their wartime duties with more valor than ever, whether they are on the home front or on the battlefield.

Huge Battle Raging On Aghedabia Front; British Line Bombed

(Continued From Page 1)

of Allied air bases in Algeria. In this connection, the German forces are sending many crack troops by air both to Tunisia and Bizerta.

One remarkably weak point of the Allies is the fact that their supply routes are directly exposed to the menace of the Axis forces.

As learned to date, the operations of the Allied forces are being staged in three directions. The first is a push along the northern coast of Tunisia toward Bizerta via Tabarca. The second is a thrust from around Souk Ahras to the Algiers-Tunisia Railway along which the advance will be pushed further. The third attempt is to penetrate Tunisia from the south around Babes Bay.

The last mentioned strategy has been apparently motivated by the Allies' aim to establish a connection between Tunisia and Tripoli, with the objective of dealing a blow to Reich Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces.

After these reports are considered, it can be said that the final issue of the new war situation depends on the future moves of the opposing camps.

Wife of Gen. Ricarte, Famed Filipino Patriot, Leaving Japan for Manila to Join Husband

Mrs. Emillio Ricarte, wife of General Ricarte, the father of the Philippine independence movement, shortly will leave for Manila from Japan where she long has lived in security and happiness to rejoin her husband, reports Domei on Monday.

She lives at present in Yokohama. The Asahi reported that Mrs. Ricarte would be accompanied by her grandson, Via Romelo, on her journey home to her native land.

"We cannot find proper words to express our thanks for the warm kindness shown to us by the Japanese nation and people during our stay in this country," Mrs. Ricarte said in recollection of her life here.

"I am very pleased to be able to rejoin my husband and to be able to help him for the cause of our nation."

It is recalled that General Emillio Ricarte left for the Philippines in January of this year after 40 years of refugee life in Shanghai, Nagasaki and Yokohama, in an effort to awaken the Filipinos to the important mission of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

JAPAN'S CHRISTIANS START DISCUSSIONS

Church of Christ in Nippon Holds National Assembly Here Today

The Nippon Kirisuto Kyodan, (The Church of Christ in Japan) which was established on November 24, 1941 as a united body of 34 Protestant denominations, will hold its first national assembly today at the Union Church [illegible] Fujimicho, Kojimachi-ku, under the chairmanship of Mitsuru Tomita, head of the Church of Christ in Japan, to discuss various measures pertaining to further consolidation of the unification movement of the Japanese Protestant Christians, Domei reports.

The major decisions that are expected to be taken at this two-day session are as follow:

1. Eleven blocs consisting of 34 denominations within the Church of Christ of Japan which continued to function for the past year will be dissolved.

2. The Episcopal Church of Japan, which at the present is not a member of the Church of Christ in Japan, will join the union.

3. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union will become members of the Church of Christ in Japan in order they may keep up their work as Christian organizations under the religious body law promulgated in April, 1940.

4. All Protestant theological seminaries will be merged into one.

5. The National Christian Council, which was reorganized after the establishment of the Church of Christ in Japan, again will be reorganized to assume new functions including liaison work between the Protestan and Catholic Churches.

Holds Teachers Meeting

The Church of Christ in Japan, founded on November 24, 1941, as a confederation of practically all the Protestant Churches in the Empire, held its first all Japan Sunday School teachers convention at the Japan Theological Seminary in Fujimicho, Kojimachi Ward on Sunday, according to Domei.

Takao Ando of the National Education Bureau of the Education Ministry, delivered an address on "The Spirit and Aim of the National School," while Professor Hidenobu Kuwata, of the Japan Theological Seminary, lectured on "The Present and Future Problems of the Sunday School Education."

At today's meeting Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto chairman of the convention is expected to address the gathering on what course Protestants should follow in the future.

Following Dr. Yamamoto's speech, group discussions will take place before the convention is officially brought to a close.

Chinese Mission Arrives

Domei

KOBE, November 22.—Wang Tingtai, Supervisor of the Trade Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission accompanied by a suite of five, arrived in Kobe Sunday en route to Tokyo, reports Domei.

The Chinese delegation is scheduled to leave for the capital by train this morning where it will attend the East Asia Economic Conference to be held from November 26.

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U.S. Factories Idle; 500 Plant Equipment Going to S. America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 22.—The United States Government has decided to send the equipment of 500 idle factories to the Central and South American countries.

Washington is reported to have issued instructions to the American consulates in these countries demanding them to convey to Washington the opinions of the respective countries regarding this plan. According to information at hand, equipment of six textile factories and one high-capacity iron furnace have already been sent to Brazil, while Mexico and Venezuela have received each one textile factory. Provisions of one electric-cell plant is also said to have been sent out.

Chile's Authorities Given Clarification Of Hori Statement

(Continued From Page 1)

Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information of Japan:

1. Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez told Minister Kiyoshi Yamagata that the Chilean Government was awaiting the official cable from the Chilean Minister in Tokyo and that the same Government cannot but expel with utmost efforts a scheme that might interfere with or menace the future diplomatic policy of this country.

2. In response to the Foreign Minister's remarks, Minister Yamagata declared that he had not yet received the text of Spokesman Hori's statement but considering from the hitherto friendly relations between Japan and Chile, he was convinced that the statement in question could not include remarks antagonistic to the Government and people of Chile.

Explanations Sought

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 21.—Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez today demanded of Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese Minister in Chile, a detailed explanation of the observations regarding the maintenance of a neutral attitude by Chile made by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information of Japan, on November 18, information from Santiago reveals.

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29 ARTISTS TO PRESENT PAINTINGS TO PREMIER

Step Taken to Thank Gen. Tojo For Devotion of Duty During Wartime

Twenty-nine master painters, all members of the Imperial Academy of Arts, are preparing two albums containing their works for presentation to Premier General Hideki Tojo in appreciation of his devotion to the conduct of state affairs in wartime, it was revealed on Monday by Domei.

One of the albums which will contain Japanese paintings is being completed by 15 master painters, including Taikan Yokoyama, while the other will contain Western paintings by 14 master painters, including Fusetsu Nakamura. The presentation of the gift will be made on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

All the foregoing artists are among those who recently presented their paintings to Manchoukuo in commemoration of the tenth founding of that State.

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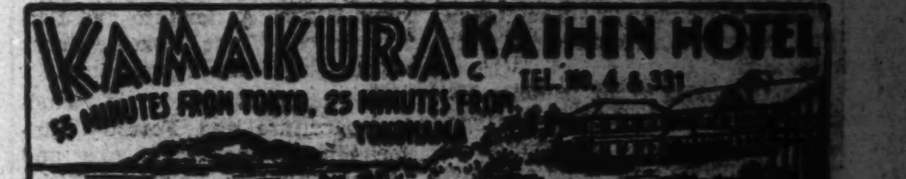
Pensionnaire a la Maison Franco-Japonaise
La Composition des Plans Dans L'Architecture Moderne
Effets de la Technique nouvelle Europe et au Japon
3, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokio

KIRIN BEER
'THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE



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PUBLIC NOTICE

LIGHTER NO. 7 TANKER
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Address: 58, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan
Foreman: Kenzo Hasegawa
Nationality: Japanese
Address: 288, Iwashigashima, Yakitsumachi, Shitagun, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

LIGHTER NO. 9 TANKER
Ship's Registry: Japan
Shipowners: Rising Sun Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Nationality: Japanese
Address: 58, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan
Foreman aboard: Kenzo Hasegawa
Nationality: Japanese
Address: 288, Iwashigashima, Yakitsumachi, Shitagun, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

LIGHTER NO. 4 TANKER
Ship's Registry: Japan
Shipowners: Rising Sun Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Nationality: Japanese
Address: 58, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan
Boatman: Yasuzo Okabe
Nationality: Japanese
Address: 275, Mukaicho 4-chome, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama, Japan

S.S. NANIWA-MARU
Ship's Registry: Japan
Shipowners: Teikoku Sempaku Kabushiki Kaisha
Nationality: Japanese
Address: 58, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan
Captain: Natsuji Takahashi
Nationality: Japanese
Address: 1, Ohnomachi 2-chome, Konohana-ku, Osaka, Japan

NO. 5 LIGHTER
Ship's Registry: Japan
Shipowners: Rising Sun Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Nationality: Japanese
Address: 58, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan

All the above boats, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

24th November, 1942.

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

RIKKYO BEATS MEIJI 38-21 IN RUGBY GAME

Winners Score First Win Over Loser in 14 Years; Victory Well Earned

Rikkyo University's greatest rugby fifteen in many years wrecked the comeback dreams of Meiji University Sunday and scored the first triumph over Meiji since that distant year of 1928.

Meiji fell, 38 to 21, before a furious second half attack by the Rikkyo machine that showed surprising spirit in bouncing back from a 13 to 8 whipping it received in the first half.

It took the victory-starved Rikkyo squad 14 years to defeat a Meiji aggregation, but Sunday's triumph was complete and it left the followers of Rikkyo fully satisfied.

The game was a battle of underdogs, as the gridiron Goliaths, Waseda and Keio, who were to battle for the championship of the Kanto Intercollegiate League Monday, were given another week of respite. The League officials postponed this crucial match till Sunday, November 29 in the Meiji Shrine stadium.

The first half saw Meiji maintaining the lead on two goals and a penalty goal, and keeping the ever trying Rikkyo fifteen to eight points on a goal and a penalty goal.

Following the rest period, Rikkyo took the offense. A crushing attack simply wiped Meiji off the field and Rikkyo ran wild scoring six tries and succeeded each time with the conversion goal.

While Rikkyo kept Meiji in hot water all afternoon, two Meiji thrusts were successful. Sheer speed accounted for two tries and a conversion added up to eight points.

The championship Waseda vs. Keio game which was to be played yesterday has been postponed till Sunday November 29 at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

The line-ups

Rikkyo		Meiji
Nakamura	FW	Nomura
Atsumi	"	Matsuoka
Tomozawa	"	Ishida
Tanaka	"	Asano
Miyoshi	"	Matsumoto
Takahata	"	Shibata
Utsunomiya	"	Takashima
Inada	"	Nakachi
Kimura	"	Yasusuke
Maki	HB	Nagano
Kishikawa	"	Fujihara
Mitsuou	"	Yamanaka
Ogawa	"	Yazawa
Yamamoto	"	Uchida
Ohzaki	FB	Hiragi

The score:

Rikkyo	8	30—38
Meiji	13	8—21

TOKYO-SHANGHAI TRAVEL TO BE SIMPLIFIED SOON

Through Ticket to Be Made Available Covering All Transportation Services En Route

A through ticket covering train and steamer service will shortly be available to travelers between Tokyo and Shanghai, the Tokyo Shimbun said on Monday, reports Domei.

A traveler leaving Tokyo on the 4,250 kilometer journey to Shanghai will take a train to Shimonoseki and cross the Shimonoseki Straits to Fusan by steamer. He will travel by the Chosen Government Railways to Antung, a distance of 949 kilometers, and from Antung the South Manchuria Railway will transport him to Shanhaikwan via Mukden, a distance of 695 kilometers.

From Mukden he will travel to Pengpu over the Tientsin-Pukow line of the North China Railroad via Tientsin, Tsinan and Hsuchow, a total distance of 1,121 kilometers.

The remaining distance of 486 kilometers between Pengpu and Shanghai will be traveled by the Hainan line of the Central China Railroad via Nanking.

The Central China Railroad proposes to place into passenger train ferry service one steamer of 2,000 tons in addition to the present Kinryo Maru, which is now employed for cargo service across the Yangtze River, connecting Pukow and Nanking.

PARATROOPS FOR CHIANG

American Fliers to Train Chungkingites in Air Warfare

Domei

CANTON, November 23.—In order to organize the first parachute corps, the Chungking army authorities have ordered the Fourth and Seventh War Zones to select excellent soldiers and train them for this purpose, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Five hundred soldiers selected from the Seventh War Zone entered the training camp in Kweilin in in Kwangsi Province on November 19. A large number of parachutists will be trained there under the guidance of the aviators of the American air force.

Manchou Envoy Host at 'Tonari-Gumi' Meet

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Tokyo, invited 38 heads of the 'tonari-gumi' or neighborhood associations of Sakurada-cho to a get-together meeting at the Nampo-en Restaurant on Saturday night and stressed amity should be strengthened among the individuals and families of the two countries.

Photo shows Ambassador Wang, right, shaking hands with Mr. Kokubo, head of the Sakurada-cho-kai.

WEST ASIA IS SPLIT INTO TWO BY ALLIES

Aim to Prevent Connection of Axis Powers in Europe and Japan

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 21.—Britain and America have now divided West Asia into two and are trying every means to establish their respective spheres of influence there, whereas the Mohammedan population inhabiting this area are putting up resistance against Allied usurpation.

The Allied attempt is evidently to drive a wedge in the area stretching from North Africa to West Asia for the purpose of hindering the connection of the two spheres of the New Order in Europe and East Asia thus to frustrate the lofty ideal of constructing a New Order of the World envisaged by the Axis Powers.

Recent indications show that the pressure put upon the 45,000,000 Mohammedans in these areas by Britain and America has remarkably increased during the last fortnight and these Moslems are eagerly hoping that the Allied machination will be blasted by the powerful Axis countries.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that a secret report emanating from a De Gaullist agent in Egypt recently, stated that the anti-British sentiment is becoming increasingly serious among the local inhabitants of every class.

Terrorist Set-up Established

Most of the leaders of the anti-British movement in these areas have been exiled and now a terrorist administration has been established at the point of the gun.

In Libya, Lebanon and Palestine, revolutionary elements are actively engaged in anti-British movements. However, now that the same areas have been placed under martial law and especially the important sectors around Tripoli in Syria where there are refineries and oil pipelines which are guarded by soldiers backed by anti-aircraft gun emplacements, the anti-British elements are finding it very hard to use effective measures.

On the other hand, since Britain established the central supply storage in Cairo to collect foodstuffs from 15 countries in West Asia in preparation of the future West Asian and North African campaigns, traffic accidents, which had their origins in Anti-British movements, have repeatedly occurred to hinder the transportation of foodstuffs, but these activities have not proved more than domestic uprisings.

Anti-British sentiment is remarkably rampant in Iraq, inasmuch as the former Premier El Gallani is directing the movement from the Axis camp. As this country constitutes the gate of the most important route of transportation for Britain and America, the railways there, especially that leading from Baghdad to Basra, are guarded day and night by Allied mechanized forces.

In the meantime, Iran is now groaning under the three-fold military administration of America, Britain and the Soviet Union and consequently the people are in a state of dire apprehension.

Pressure Is Intensified

More and more pressure is being put upon this country as is shown by the fact that immediately after British Minister to Iran Bishop was attacked in Teheran, Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson, commander of the British forces in Iran and Iraq, demanded the Iranian Government to discard all armaments and disband the military forces and then became the commander of the Iranian army and air forces.

The latest indication is that Britain and America have recently established their respective spheres of influence in these areas in an attempt to create a solid political and military system for a prolonged warfare.

According to reliable reports, the secret agreement for the division of West Asia by America and Britain was signed last May by British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden and the American Ambassador to London, John G. Winant.

The agreement is said to have provided the following three conditions:

1. Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula shall be placed under the rule of Britain.
2. Palestine shall be placed under the joint jurisdiction by the two countries.
3. Syria, Iran, Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula shall be placed under American rule.

This alliance was proved by the recent wholesale offensive by Anglo-American influence in West Asia. It is also to be noted that the recent advance of the American forces to the Gulf of Persia and to Syria was in accordance with this secret treaty.

Moreover, it is reported that the United States Minister to Cairo Alexander C. Kirk has recently succeeded in concluding an agreement regarding the development of the Arabian Kingdom with King Ibun Saud of Arabia.

As a result of this agreement, America oil companies, industrial firms and financial concerns including the National City Bank of New York have recently advanced to Jidda on the western coast of Arabia. Thus the deserts of Arabia where the Guardian Deity of Mecca is enshrined has become the arena for the American invasion.

Manchoukuoan Envoy Takes Time Out To Act as Host at 'Tonari-Gumi' Meeting

Wang Yun-ching, newly appointed Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Tokyo, was host at a meeting of the "Tonari-gumi" or neighborhood associations of Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku, which was held at the Nampo-en Restaurant in Sakurada-cho at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

The guests invited at the party by the Ambassador included 38 heads of the neighborhood associations of Sakurada-cho, where the Manchoukuoan Embassy stands.

In his address delivered at the reception, Ambassador Wang stressed that the cordial relationship between Japan and Manchoukuo should be strengthened through diplomacy among the individuals and families of the two nations, and stated that the reception was the first step for this purpose.

The Ambassador was followed by Mr. Kokubo, a lawyer, and the head of the Sakurada-cho-kai, who made an address in reply representing the attendants.

Ambassador Wang was presented by Takami Kondo, a calligrapher, and head of the 18th Neighborhood Association, with a Chinese poem to welcome the envoy. The Ambassador then improvised a Chinese poem singing in praise of the gallant Japanese soldiers.

The party was closed at 8 p.m. amid the cordial atmosphere among the host and the guests.

Thanksgiving Rites Mark Harvest Fete

(Continued from Page 1)

neighborhood organizations. Also, every farming family received one "sho" of sake which was specially distributed in appreciation of its efforts for the production of agricultural products.

Meanwhile, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Lieutenant-General Ando and Minister Ino delivered commemorative addresses through the nation-wide radio hook-up in commemoration of the auspicious day.

Farmers Honored

Certificates of merit and wooden cups were presented yesterday morning on the occasion of Niinamesai, Harvest Festival, to 394 farmers and representatives of 241 agricultural associations by Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, for having achieved outstanding results in increasing production of foodstuffs and fertilizers, stated Domei.

The ceremony was held in the central hall of the Industrial Union at 11 a.m. in the presence of many prominent persons, including Count Tadamasa Sakai, president of the Agricultural Association of Japan, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Patriotic Agricultural League, and Takashige Ishiguro, Vice Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

After attending a luncheon given in their honor, the farmers and representatives of the agricultural associations attended the Niiname-sai rites held at the Meiji Shrine in the afternoon.

They were also invited to a welcome meeting at the Daitoa Kaikan at 5 p.m. as guests of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The meeting was also attended by prominent Government officials and businessmen, including Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, Etsusaburo Shiina, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, Takeshige Ishiguro, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Tokyo Prefecture, General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, and Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

A round table conference was held at the meeting. Welcome addresses were delivered by Mr. Fujiyama and Mr. Okumura, while Hikotaro Kishida made a reply on behalf of the guests.

Entertainments in the form of dances, and movie-shows were given after the adjournment of the meeting at 6:30 p.m.

MARITIME FIRM OPENS

Hongkong Sailing-Ship Firm Plies Along S. China Coast

Domei

HONGKONG, November 21.—The Hongkong Sailing-Ship Trading Company, a Chinese company to transport passengers and cargo between Hongkong and points along the South China shore, is to open business here tomorrow.

Sponsored by influential persons here, the company owns more than 100 junks of various sizes, and will conduct business over distant routes, in addition to inland and river services.

TWO GRIDIRON TILTS SET FOR WEDNESDAY

League-Leading Keio Eleven Meets Nichidai—Hosei Tangling With Rikkyo

Football returns to the Meiji Shrine stadium Wednesday, where a double-header of the Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League is scheduled. In the opener the league-leading Keio eleven tackles Nichidai, while the second game features Hosei versus Rikkyo. Opening kick-off is set for 2 p.m.

The Hosei-Rikkyo fracas isn't being played for any football championship, but it should turn out to be one of the best of the season. Both squads gave up thoughts of any title in the early tilts of the season. This game brings to a close the league season for both elevens and each is determined to rise from earlier defeats into a high place in the hearts of their followers.

With both Hosei and Rikkyo having everything to gain and just another football game to lose, it is expected that each will be firing high, with wide open football rather than conservative plays.

The game should feature plenty of passes, especially by the Hosei team. And it will be fullback Murata who will do most of the passing, with halfback Yonemura and end Tomiyama on the receiving ends.

For Rikkyo, captain Terai from his fullback position will ~~in all~~ probability carry the brunt of the attack. Terai's ability to run and pass is abetted by fine kicking to give Rikkyo a real triple-threat. The Murata-Terai battle should be well worth the admission.

Rikkyo may be rated a slight favorite, principally because they managed to hold a tough defending champion, Meiji to a 0 to 0 draw in the first game of the season for both elevens. Since then Rikkyo, although displaying a solid defense, has failed to score against, Waseda, Keio and Nichidai.

Hosei, in it's only triumph of the season, defeated Nichidai, 19 to 14. It's stock rose considerably last week when it put up a stiff fight against Waseda, while losing 19 to 6. Should Murata have one of his good days, it can be safely said, that Rikkyo will be in for a bad afternoon.

The game has all the markings of a stiff battle and should provide gridiron followers with some exciting football.

Nichidai should find a determined squad in Keio, a team just becoming aware of the fact that it has great possibilities. Unbeaten now, in fact the only untied and unbeaten eleven in the League, the Mita crew hopes have been aroused to the point where they think they have a chance to go through undefeated.

Keio's principal hopes lie in their backs, with fullback Todo displaying a great game. A wisp of a runner, he can travel around the ends faster than any back today. Supported by hard-blocking Miyoshi, a demon on defense, Todo should go places against a rather weak and inexperienced Nichidai eleven.

Consensus of opinion give Nichidai little chance of withering Keio's versatile attack and not much chance making ground against a Keio line lead by that all-star guard, captain Yoshida.

This game should prove just the right romp for Keio to gain that added confidence before meeting Meiji in what may prove to be the championship game on December 13.

SUDAN FACING STARVATION

Government Prohibits Export of Wheat, Copra, Foodstuff

Domei

ROME, November 22.—The inhabitants in the Sudan district are now facing serious danger of starvation, according to a report from Ankara. In the eastern provinces, stocked provisions have entirely been consumed and the people are at the point of starvation.

Because of this situation, the Sudan Government has prohibited the export of wheat, and has also restricted the exportation of copra and other foodstuff.

POOR EXPORT TRADE HITS CHIANG REGIME

Only $6-Million of Goods Exported to Allies During First Half of 1942

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 23.—The exportation of goods to America from Chungking for the first half-year of 1942 totaled about $6,000,000, according to information from Chiang's capital. Most of the goods were exported by airplanes.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the exportation of goods to foreign countries from Chungking had to undergo a drastic readjustment. The Chungking authorities encouraged the exportation of light materials to be transported with limited measures of transportation and on the other hand concentrated their efforts on bolstering the domestic trade.

They propagandized that the supply of such important materials as silk and pig bristles to the Allied countries has been carried out steadily.

As for the production of important exports, the Chungking authorities are said to have taken the following policies:

As regards the exportation of tung oil, the measures of control hitherto adopted by the Chungking regime have been abolished and the restriction on transporting, purchasing and storing tung oil has been lifted in accordance with the new regulations.

On the other hand, tung oil has been designated as an important material for domestic fuel-using industries. The Department for the Control of Military Transportation of the Military Affairs Committee set to work on dealing with the tung oil production last March and established oil refineries at key points of transportation. The new undertaking is aimed at producing 4,000,000 gallons of gasoline from 70,000 tons of tung oil in one year.

No restriction has so far been set on the transportation of tea and the sale of tea is being encouraged in border areas. Special plants have been established to produce powdered tea. On the other hand, experiments are being conducted to utilize tea for medical and industrial purposes.

As for silk, 10,000 piculs of silk export for the Allied countries for one year beside the domestic demand. As the silk produced in the unoccupied areas falls short of meeting the current demand both at home and abroad, the Chungking regime has ordered the Finance Department to control silk for the increasing of silk production.

On the other hand, the wool industry has been enlarged. In the northwestern areas, wool formerly constituted a main export but recently the War Department has begun to collect wool to manufacture blankets and military uniforms.

16TH NAVY AWARD GIVEN

1,044 Officers and Men Are Decorated for Services

The Cabinet Decorations Bureau and the Navy Ministry this morning announced the sixteenth award of decorations to 1,044 naval officers and men as well as civilians at present employed by the Navy for meritorious services rendered during the China Affair.

It was learned that among the recipients, Saburo Jimbo, a civilian river pilot employed by the Navy was awarded the Fifth Class of the Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class of the Rising Sun.

Mr. Jimbo distinguished himself in the naval operations in the China waters during the Hankow battle by leading several Japanese naval vessels through the mine infested Yangtze River in face of heavy enemy gunfire.

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TAIKO HIDEYOSHI

The Rise of a Remarkable Man

(Condensed from T. Tsutsui's Taiko Hideyoshi)

Part I

Hideyoshi Toyotomi, one of the best known characters in history, was known in his childhood days as Hiyoshi-maru.

Hiyoshi-maru was born in the fifth year of Tenbun, (1536) in a poor farmhouse in Nakamura, Aichi-gun, Owari (near the site of present-day Nagoya). His father, Yaemon Kinoshita, had been a vassal in the employ of Nobunaga Oda, but having been wounded in one of the battles he had retired to his native place in Nakamura and taken up farming.

Yaemon and his wife, Naka, led a very happy life unmarred except for the fact that their home had not been blessed with a male child.

Naka faithfully prayed to the Hiyoshi deity: "Please bless our home with a male child." One night Naka had a strange dream. Thoroughly frightened she told her husband that in her dream a red sun had leapt into her mouth. Exactly thirteen months after this date Naka gave birth to a fine boy.

Yaemon was beside himself with joy, and saying that Naka's prayers had been answered by the Hiyoshi deity, named the child Hiyoshi-maru.

* * *

Hiyoshi-maru bore on his little body every sign of the Child of Good Fortune. His side displayed seven small moles and his eyes shone forth with piercing keenness. But this was not all. Hiyoshi-maru's cry was thrice as loud as the ordinary baby's.

Hiyoshi-maru was dearly loved by his parents and his every wish was granted. But as the days passed, he gave signs of growing into a man of small stature, his eyes were round and small and his face became more and more like a monkey's.

Yaemon was greatly puzzled by this turn of events—he could not understand how the protege of the Hiyoshi deity could grow into the resemblance of a monkey.

Soon Hiyoshi-maru was five years old, and then six. In spite of the smallness of his body, he had a quick mind, and his intelligence coupled with his spirit for mischief became well known throughout the village. Yaemon worried about his son lest he come o no good end.

When Hiyoshi-maru was eight years of age, his father died as the result of illness. The boy became more and more incorrigible after the death of his parent, bringing great sorrow to his mother.

* * *

Not long after, a match was arranged between Naka and Chikuami, a man who had been in the service of Nobunaga Oda together with Yaemon. Hiyoshi-maru neither resented nor especially welcomed the presence of a new father.

As the boy would not mend his ways in spite of constant parental admonition, Naka and Chikuami finally decided to entrust him to the Komyoji, a nearby temple. He was a shrewd child but he would not learn the Buddhist scriptures and would only pay attention when people spoke of battles. It is evident even from this early age that he was clearly contemptuous of the religious class and his only wish was to become a samurai.

To Become A Samurai

Hiyoshi-maru was forever looking for a chance to escape from the temple grounds so that he could play at war with the children of the neighborhood. Almost every day he would sneak out, and appointing himself the general, would order the other youngsters about.

When scolded for wasting his time in play instead of studying the scriptures, he proved that he had already learned his lesson by reciting it from memory. The head priest marveled at the boy's aptitude. However, as time went on, Hiyoshi-maru came to realize that his very intelligence was strengthening the temple's hold on him. He then decided to stop studying altogether.

Hiyoshi-maru's escapades continued. One day he tied a rope around a highly-prized image of Buddha, dragged it to the garden and threw it into the pond shouting that he had captured the enemy general alive.

The head-priest, at his wit's end, finally sent the boy home, much to the pleasure of the latter. Hiyoshi-maru was at this time in his tenth year.

"As Chikuami and Naka were living in strained conditions, the ten-year old boy felt that he was an added burden since his return from the temple. With his uncle's help he went into apprenticeship into several stores, but always with the same result—he could not stand his duties for more than three days. It reached the stage where he was ashamed to go home even for his meals. He would roam the rough mountains and fields and fall asleep hugging his empty stomach.

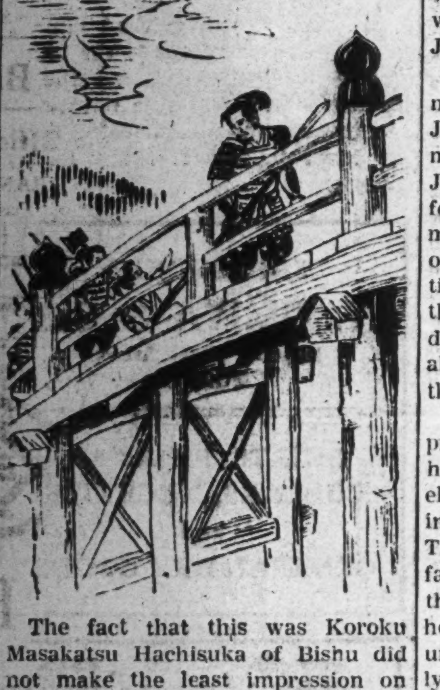
In the spring of his thirteenth year, Hiyoshi-maru made up his mind to try his fortune away from Owari. "I will go and become the vassal of a well-known samurai," he told himself. He started on his venture without a word to his mother or father. That night, hungry and tired, he fell asleep on the Yahagi Bridge.

Yahagi Bridge

Late that same night four or five rough-looking men in light armor approached the bridge from the direction of Owari. The one that seemed to be the leader carried a silver sword and a spear and wore a coat of arms. The fact alone that he carried a sword proved that he was a samurai but he looked slightly different from the regular samurai.

Just as he reached the middle of the bridge he stumbled on Hiyoshi-maru's sleeping form. Peering through the darkness he muttered: "Oh, just a beggar."

But Hiyoshi-maru, rudely awakened, grabbed hold of the leader's spear as he tried to go on his way. "Wait, you rude soul!" shouted the boy and demanded that the leader apologize for his lack of manners. He would not let go of the spear, until struck with Hiyoshi-maru's earnestness and high spirits, the head of the party tendered his apologies.



The fact that this was Koroku Masakatsu Hachisuka of Bishu did not make the least impression on Hiyoshi-maru. Hachisuka, delighted with the youngster's fearless attitude before one much stronger and higher than himself, invited Hiyoshi-maru to become his vassal, but the boy refused to accompany Hachisuka in that capacity. He finally consented to join the Bishu leader's party upon the promise that he would make a samurai of Hiyoshi-maru.

All this happened toward the end of the Ashikaga Period, when the country was in turmoil under the powerless reign of the Muromachi Government. It was called the age of rival chiefs and Oda ruled in Owari, Imagawa in Suruga, Shingen Takeda in Kai—each region was under the power of a strong samurai. As the result of this age of chaos free lance samurai began to overrun the country. It may be said that every mighty leader in this period was a free lance samurai. Koroku Masakatsu Hachisuka was one of these.

Hiyoshi-maru's belief that "though he might sleep on a bridge he owned the world" enabled him to endure all hardship and ultimately won him the highest possible rank.

Naturally nothing was further from Hachisuka's mind than that this boy who looked so much like a little monkey would one day grow into the all-powerful Hideyoshi Toyotomi whom he was to serve with the utmost loyalty.

(To Be Continued)

Doctrines

Doctrines are scaffolding poles
cast aside,
Some are too long, some too
short.
There's none that suits my purpose.

Perspective

Looking out over the place
There is neither proximity nor
distance:
It depends upon the position of
the viewer.

Prayer

"My life that I owe
I return to its original owner.
And to Him I pray,
May all people be well and
happy."

(Sontoku Ninomiya)

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Etiquette forms an important part even in the ordinary routine of the Japanese family. In the polite bowing of hostess and guest may be seen the graceful courtesy innate in all ranks of the Japanese people.

* * *

Even daughters of well-to-do families do not hesitate to perform menial household duties like sweeping the house.

* * *

During the New Year season every young woman discards her Western fashion for the traditional style of hair-dressing. Hanetsuki is still a popular game during this season.

THE JAPANESE FAMILY

To Understand the Japanese Family Is to Understand the Japanese Nation and the Reasons for Its Strength

SHOJI KIMURA

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

The highly-developed power of the Japanese to adopt a foreign civilization and to make it harmonize with the civilization peculiar to Japan is well-known.

This characteristic of the Japanese is markedly seen also in the Japanese home life. As up to no more than seventy years ago the Japanese social life was under the feudal system, many feudalistic elements were found in the home life of the Japanese. The Meiji Restoration, the most important event in the history of the nation, brought down the feudalistic social edifice almost in a day but the vestiges of the feudal days still persist.

This is because there is a certain principle underlying the Japanese home life, which has never been eliminated in the face of the many influences at work from the outside. This principle is no other than the family system highly peculiar to the Japanese. Members of each household which constitutes the unit of the social-structure are closely joined together by the ties of this principle, by whose means a sound and happy home life is conceived.

The principle consists in the mutual love and mutual aid of all the members for each other centering round the head of the family. Each member of the family is prepared to sacrifice everything as an individual for the happiness of the family as a whole.

* * *

This principle of the family system is ultimately extended to the principle of the State system. The ties that bind the family as a social unit develops into ties that combine the social units together. In the latter case the Imperial Family, the most important and sacred of them all, is the fountainhead of all other families. Thus it may be said that the Japanese State is based on the idea of a conglomeration of all the families assembled together.

This principle of the family system in all probability will endure as heretofore but the ability of the Japanese to adopt and harmonize the civilizations of foreign countries with their own is likely to change the form of the family system in a way suited to the trend of the times.

Thus there is a vast difference between the concept of the home and the manner of living seventy years ago and today. In the old days the head of the family exercised the same despotism which the feudal lord displayed over his retainers. Today the head of the family is more conciliatory in temper in his dealings with the other members of the family. During the last seventy years this process of enlightenment has been gradual and slow. Like water that changes its shape with every receptacle, the principle of the family system, however, has remained the same in nature but has undergone changes in form.

* * *

It is the natural desire and effort of parents of any country to give a better education to their children than they had and to let them create a better and happier life than they ever enjoyed, but especially in Japan under the feudal system and in the days when the vestiges of the feudal days still held sway parents thought it the duty of every eldest son to inherit the vocation of the family and to safeguard the fortune of his ancestors. Today this sense of hereditary obligation is less rigid than formerly. If the son wished to seek his fortune in another direction from what the family vocation has always been, so long as it is suited to his capacities and is likely to conduce to his happiness, the parents gladly accept it and encourage him in his pursuit. This may seem a trivial matter, but it is a good instance showing the change in the idea of the family system.

One of the characteristics of the family system is to worship the ancestral spirits and to consider this to be the duty of every member of the family. As the vocation, property or reputation which the ancestor has left is considered sacred by his descendants, it was thought a revolt against the ancestral spirits to change the vocation, damage the family reputation or squander the family fortune. Thus it was that the eldest son, regardless of talent or ambition, was compelled to succeed to the vocation and property of the house. This was thought the way to appease the ancestral spirits and to assure the security of the home. In order to be faithful to the will of a remote ancestor, the descendant had to sacrifice his individuality or interests.

Today, however, the free will of the son is respected and he is not subject to such rigid convention. This does not mean that the principle of the family system has been destroyed but it merely signifies a change in the interpretation of the idea of the family. It has come to be thought that to plan for the happiness and prosperity of the descendants is to carry out the will of their loving ancestors. This is a mere reorientation of the family concept.

* * *

That Mr. Koki Hirota, a son of a stone-cutter, had became Prime Minister was no doubt due to the social changes opening the way to success for a talented and ambitious man, but is a good instance of the change that has taken place in the concept of the family system. If there had been no such changes, he would probably have been compelled to spend all his life cutting stone.

Let us take a glance at the Japanese home life as it is lived today. The most important role in the Japanese home is played by the mistress. She is the governess who exercises the executive and administrative functions of the home. In modern Japan the social activities of the woman have grown quite conspicuous and the field of her vocations is daily broadening, but it is mainly true only for young women before marriage; and married women work only in the case where they are engaged in professions confined to women or where the home economy forces both husband and wife to work. The majority of married women realize their important role in the home and are satisfied when they are successful in making happy homes.

The war-time spirit is well developed even among the women.

* * *

It appears that nowhere else than in Japan are so many foreign characteristics adopted and no people showing a more complicated manner of living than the Japanese. So much the more complicat- This forms the shortcomings and at the same time the merits of the Japanese home life. The more the housewife is occupied with housed are the duties of the housewife. work, the less leisure would she have to devote to culture or amusement. On the other hand, this complicated manner of living makes the contents of the home life richer and less monotonous, so that it cannot be dismissed at once as a shortcoming.

For instance, the Japanese wear European clothes as well as kimono. The Japanese like Chinese and Occidental dishes almost as well as Japanese food. As European clothes are convenient for active work, men who work outside the home usually wear them but once they are home they change into kimono. Also as the four seasons in Japan are markedly different in climate they must equip themselves with both western and Japanese wardrobes containing suits and kimonos for all seasons. Suits are made to order or bought ready-made from tailors but kimonos are made by the housewife with the assistance of all the rest of the womenfolk of the family.

* * *

Besides cuisine peculiar to the Japanese, simple western or Chinese recipes are common sense with the ordinary Japanese housewife and most wives are quite skilled at preparing such dishes. Especially women who have attended college courses in home economics can make some fancy dishes.

It is also the duty of the housewife to take care of the health of the children, because she is with them for the greater part of the day than her husband. Much of the post-natal characteristics of the child is due to the early influence of the mother's personality and they cling to him even after maturity. For this reason the housewife devotes a good deal of her leisure between heavy household duties to improve her cultural training. It is a pronounced fact that in Japan the circulation of women's magazines is extremely large and the varieties of women's magazines exceedingly many. The housewife reads one or more of these magazines to keep abreast of the new advance in home economics, nurturing of children, handicraft arts and imbibe a measure of new knowledge.

French women it was said some years ago, do not demand woman suffrage in a very positive manner because they believe that the mission of the woman lies in the home. Except for quite a few number of Japanese women who are members of the woman suffrage movement, most Japanese women believe the same. This, however, does not mean that their attitude is a passive one. They are straining every positive effort to constructing happy homes for their families.

Another characteristic of the Japanese home life is perhaps the fact that the center of the home life is located in the child. One of the manifestations of this fact is that festivals of children are regarded as the main events of the home.

* * *

For boys there is the Shobu Matsuri of May 5th and for girls the Hina Matsuri of March 3rd. For the boy's festival various samurai statuettes in realistic armour and helmets or musha ningyo are arranged in the home to pray that some day boys would grow up to be worthy men like the samurai of old. For the girl's festival a large number of beautiful statuettes, or hina, are placed on decorated stair-like planks to pray that they would become beautiful and gentle as the dolls. By making various tasty dishes and dedicating them to the statuettes the mother seeks to develop in the girls the taste for cooking. When the child is three, five and seven years of age respectively he is taken to visit a shrine in his best attire to pray that he grows up to be a great man. These events give parents endless joy in devoting themselves to the life of their children.

Boys of above the middle class receive university education and obtain positions but it is usual for girls to stop at secondary school education and few girls go to colleges. This is because 21 to 24 or 25 is regarded as the marriageable age and in this period they must train themselves to become good housewives.

In the girls' high schools, called the girls' schools, etiquette, cooking, home economics are taught but real training after graduation from the girls' schools up to the time of marriage is given by the mother. If a girl becomes a bride it is important to learn cooking, sewing and other practical domestic arts but at the same time it is regarded as indispensable that she should be proficient also in such graceful arts peculiar to the Japanese as koto or samisen music, tea ceremony (chanoyu), flower arrangement (ikebana) and the like. These arts are considered necessary to develop the gentle side of womanhood. Recently there have been established in the principal cities institutions called the brides' schools where these special arts are taught to girls of marriageable age.

* * *

In the middle class home, which does not possess much property, many mothers begin to open special savings accounts when girls are born against the time when they are to wed. This shows how much money parents spend on the marriage of their children. This is because marriage is regarded by them as the most important event in the life of their children.

In the old days, samurai parents told their daughters when becoming brides never to do anything that would lead to divorce and if they should ever be divorced they should rather commit suicide. Nowadays parents do not admonish their daughters in this way, of course, but still the sense of shame if divorced is extremely strong among them. Thus parents wish to make the wedding of their daughters as sumptuous and brilliant as they possibly can and spend large sums of money even beyond their means.

In most cases here the "go-between marriages" is practised. Only in rare cases do young people marry freely against the wishes of their parents. The baishaku-kekkon, or the go-between marriage, or miai-kekkon (interview marriage) as this is sometimes called, consists in parents selecting candidates for a bride or bridegroom from families of acquaintance and the candidates are introduced to each other's families. With some relative or influential people acting as go-between parents of the prospective bride and bridegroom conduct the "miai" or marriage interview. If on this momentous occasion, the prospective bride and bridegroom find themselves mutually acceptable after observing each other during the single interview, they agree to marry and the marriage pact is concluded.

* * *

It cannot be expected that at a single interview the prospective bride and bridegroom can clearly see for themselves what each other is like, but since the go-between has already reported to each family what the other is in character and family conditions the miai is merely a matter of form. The miai, however, sometimes bears considerable significance as offering a favorable opportunity for each to test the other's intelligence.

The fundamental spirit of the family system which has persisted for over two thousand years in this country is born of the three principles of loyalty, filial piety and chastity. These three foundations of the family life signify boundless domestic love. It is because such a spirit runs through the Japanese home life that the Japanese at all times love peace and aspires to the co-existence and co-prosperity of mankind. The war has changed this fundamental trait of the Japanese very little, as epitomized in the slogan, "With firmness we fight, with kindness we build."

Kurama Takekiri

Once a Year the Kurama Monks Exchange Their Beads for Keen-Edged Swords in a Unique Evil-Cutting Ceremony

At Mount Kurama in the vicinity of Kyoto, a Bamboo Cutting Festival is held annually on June 20. In this ceremony, Kurama monks dressed as priest soldiers swing their swords with a shout and cut down green bamboo trees that might be about six ken long.

The swords glitter in the sunlight as they are swung, chilling the blood of the onlookers. Attracted, however, by this glitter of the swords, the Kyotoites swarm in numbers to the green mountain where summer has just arrived. The usual quiet Mount Kurama, where the cuckoos cry, becomes the center of attraction on this day.

Kyoto has enjoyed many colorful and picturesque festivals from the past. There is the Aoi (hollyhock) Festival, in which the people parade in ancient costumes. Then there is the Gion Festival in which the participants march with elaborately decorated halberds in their hands. In the festival held in honor of the Kuramazaki Shrine, people sail down the river at the foot of Mount Arashi, to the tune of flutes and drums.

Some of these festivals are gorgeously beautiful, while others are elegant. However, very few of them have the classic beauty which pervades the Bamboo Cutting Festival of Kurama.

Sober Element

This festival has none of that exhilarating element with the lively music of flutes and drums. It is quiet and sober. The priests with the swords are even in real ernest. With all evil thoughts put aside, they center their whole selves into the one blow made at the green bamboo trees. For this reason the festival is not a mere ceremony but a function for spiritual training.

There was a poster of the festival this year describing it as being similar to the work of the Imperial Army. It is a festival enhancing the spirit of Bushido, in which the Kurama priests swing their swords at the thick bamboos, symbolizing the subjugation of the evil dragon through justice. Just as was said in the poster, in a way the feeling of the priests might be the same with that of the soldiers fighting with the fate of their nation on their backs.

This Bambo Cutting Festival originated about a thousand years ago. One day the Reverend Hoen, the chief priest of the Kurama Temple, was doing his daily religious practice, when a huge serpent appeared before him with its long red, forked tongue darting in and out and spitting out poisonous fumes.

Monster Dies

Seeing the monster, the chief priest began to chant the incantation of Vaisravana. Losing all power against the incantation, the monster dropped dead, its body cut into pieces.

This monster was a male. Presently the female monster appeared. This, however, gently submitted to the priest, vowing that it would see that the sacred water to be offered to the deity of Mount Kurama would last forever. Impressed by the monster's effort to redeem its evil past, the priest enshrined it as the Deity Protecting the Sacred Water.

In the Bamboo Cutting Festival, the green bamboos are the representation of the serpent. The bamboos symbolizing the male monster are thick and long, while those representing the female monster are small and short. Two of each type are placed at the entrance of the main temple before the festival.

The priests cut down only the large bamboos representing the male snake. The priests do not touch the small bamboos representing the female snake, which had obediently listened to the teachings of the chief priest and had even vowed to take care of the sacred water. Moreover, the roots of the latter are left on so that they might be replanted in the mountain after the festival.

Swords are being used even to this day to destroy the forces of evil. The enemies of right and justice are now being cut into pieces like the vicious male monster. (Dr. Yoshio Takeuchi in Seinen)

Swan Song

"It is said that when a bird is about to die its song is sad and when a man is about to die his words are good. Hear well then what I speak to you. Be prudent. Do not desire to achieve success quickly. If you do, you will meet with failure. Be cautious. Never become weary of your work and duty."

(Sontoku Ninomiya)

ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF MENGCHIANG BIG

Commodity Prices, Currency Greatly Stabilized—Strenuous Efforts Being Continued

The important role Mengchiang is expected to play in the economic construction of Greater East Asia is made clear by a special correspondent of the Nippon Sangyo after a trip of inspection to places of economic importance there. The gist of his report in brief, follows:

"Mengchiang covers an area of 507,000 square kilometers with a population of 5,700,000 comprising 5,000,000 Chinese, 300,000 Mongolians, 70,000 Mohammedans, 40,000 Japanese, and 6,000 Manchoukuoans and others.

"Up to the outbreak of the China Affair, the people there had been leading miserable lives under the pressure of the Soviet Union and the warlords of China.

"The China Affair marked the dawn of a new and brighter era in Mengchiang, and under the guidance of the new government established on September 1,1939, they are working in close cooperation with Japan and Manchoukuo for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In the lines to follow, I wish to give a general idea of the economic development throughout Mengchiang since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The autonomous government of Mongolia, in keeping with the remarkable change in the international situation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has been making serious efforts to increase the productive power of the country, to enrich the supply of necessary materials, and especially, to promote its export trade on the one hand, to restrict hoardings and encourage the savings habit among the native people on the other.

Remarkable Improvement

"The efforts of the authorities in this respect are reflected in the remarkable improvement of the economic and financial conditions of Mengchiang of late. According to latest available information, prices of commodities and the value of the currency have been greatly stabilized. Loans issued by banks are getting smaller steadily since January last. The amount of these loans at the end of June last was ¥116,360,000 showing a slight increase as compared with the end of December last.

"Meanwhile, there has been a steady increase in deposits with all banks, the total amount thereof reaching ¥154,550,000 on June 30 last, showing an increase of 25 per cent as compared with the end of December last.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the autonomous government of Mongolia, in collaboration with the Japanese Government, has been taking all possible measures to encourage the savings habit among the native people. Results have been good, an increase of ¥830,000 having been registered in deposits with various banks there in the few weeks following December 8 last alone. The increase in savings in January last amounted to ¥453,700, while the increase in the number of depositors during the months beginning December last was 17,548, of which 76 per cent were Chinese, 23 per cent Japanese, and one per cent Mongolians.

"In Mengchiang, there were three savings banks at Kalgan, Tatung, and another economic center in the district, each capitalized at ¥1,000,000.

Banks Amalgamated

"In view of the recent trend of the economic situation in the district, the autonomous government of Mongolia carried out the amalgamation of the three savings banks on May 9 last, replacing them by the Tungkho Industrial Bank, which is now held responsible for the economic development of Mengchiang.

"The Mengchiang Bank, as the central issue bank for the district, was established on November 22,1937 with a capital of ¥12,000,000. The notes issued by the bank, with the absolute support of the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments, are linked with the bank notes of the two countries.

"The note issue, reflecting the healthy economic policy of the autonomous government of Mongolia, has been steadily decreasing since January last. The total amount of note issues on June 30th last was ¥82,700,000, showing a decrease of ¥31,020,000, as compared with the end of December 1941.

"The note issue by the Mengchiang Bank at the end of each year since its establishment in 1937 is as follows:

Note Issues

On establishment of bank...	¥ 9,000,000
End of 1938	38,000,000
" 1939	65,000,000
" 1940	99,000,000
" 1941	113,720,000
" June, 1942	82,700,000

"The biggest note issue since January last was ¥113,940,000, and the smallest ¥82,160,000 making an average of ¥96,230,000.

"Keeping pace with the enforcement of a healthy banking policy, the autonomous government of Mongolia is taking various effective measures to prevent undesirable rises of commodity prices. These measures are now bearing fine fruit, much to the satisfaction of all the inhabitants of Mengchiang."

AUSTRALIAN WAR FINANCE

Lacking Unity, U.S. Support Weakening With Decline of Its Navy, Short of Man Power, Finances Swelling Unhealthily, Australia Thought Doomed

Australia, British Dominion, is fast turning into an advance base, not for its home country, but for the United States on which it now depends entirely for aid in its present crisis in the War of Greater East Asia.

Despite all its efforts at armament expansion on the strength of huge estimates, however, there is little hope of its success in its task because of the internal dissension among its political parties and the growing menace to its shipping as the United States navy is fast losing its seapower in the South Pacific.

Predicting that the doom of Australia is already sealed under such circumstances, a recent issue of the Oriental Economic Weekly comments as follows:—

Finance Inflated

The war preparations of Australia was undertaken in real earnest when the decline of Britain was accelerated by the surrender of France in June 1940, while the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia lent impetus to their intensification.

Proof of the intensified wartime structure of Australia can be found in the sudden inflation of its national finance. The budget for 1942-3 totalled £550,000,000, representing an increase of 57 per cent over the year previous, which was more than five times what it was for 1939-1940 in which the second European War broke out. Out of this vast expenditure, 80 per cent, or £440,000,000, has been appropriated for military expenses. In addition, the country is automatically entitled to Lease-Lend supplies from the British mainland and the United States, so that war preparations ought to be progressing substantially on a much larger scale than the above figures might indicate.

The total revenue from taxation for 1942-1943 is estimated at £250,000,000, which covers 45 per cent of the estimated expenditure for the same year and represents an increase of 45 per cent over the year previous or of nearly 250 per cent over 1939-1940.

Bonds Swell

The amounts of issue of bonds to balance the budget deficit have consequently swelled year after year—from £124,000,000 for 1940-1941 to £200,000,000 for the following year and further to £300,000,000 for the current year. Now that, however, the rates of taxes, both direct and indirect, have been raised to the maximum point, it is extremely doubtful whether such a huge amount of deficit bonds can be digested satisfactorily. In this regard, Premier John Curtin has pointed out to the people the necessity of cutting down their living expenses by 20 to 30 per cent and use what has thus been saved for digestion of the bonds. On the ground, however, that such big estimates cannot be spent merely on the strength of voluntary digestion of the bonds, the United Australia Party and the United Country Party, the Oppositions, are strongly in favor of a wholesale increase in taxation, taking exception to the Government policy.

"The right or wrong of Government measures for balancing the budget will be decided by the forthcoming election." Premier Curtin curtly said in reply to the interpellation of Opposition representatives whether he had no intention of increasing taxes, "I will confine myself to saying that at present the Government's measures are being steadily carried out throughout the country."

Parties in Conflict

All this signifies that the dissension of many years' standing among the political parties has not yet come to an end and that the present Labor Cabinet is still unable to free itself from its class consciousness, which in turn endorses the fact that the working class representing 90 per cent of the entire population of 7,000,000 are as yet lacking in a definite realization of the destiny of their country.

After all, however, the fundamental problem is whether or not the huge estimates in question can be put to practical use as effectively as expected. There are only two ways to obtain commodities by the use of these funds—through importation from abroad and through domestic productive expansion.

Importation from the British Isles, due to the shortage of materials available for export and transportation difficulties is clearly hopeless. This has increased the dependence of Australia on the United States for aid in the carrying out of its armament expansion program. The American-Australian agreement concluded on September 4 provides for comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, and with the recent development of sanguinary battles in the South Pacific, Australia is turning into a veritable advance base for the United States.

In return for military aid given, the United States is looking to Australia for products necessary for every-day life. Great shipping bottoms are required either to get American aid or to satisfy their demands and these are only available provided that the United States navy can maintain its command of the South Pacific somehow or other. Once the defeat of the United States navy becomes definite, Australia will be just a kite off its string. It is destined to go with the drift of world history to its inevitable fate, having no one to look to for help but itself.

War Industry Nil

It is true that Australia has made noticeable development in its manufacturing industry in recent years, yet the output of munitions of war is negligible. What are retarding the progress of the munitions industry in Australia are the shortages of raw materials, machine tools and skilled labor. In vital materials the country lacks jute, raw cotton, rubber, tin, industrial chemicals, tanning material, dyestuff and sugar. The Australian Government had been contemplating the storage of these commodities to last for six or twelve months, but on account of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia their plans fell through. The dearth of machine tools is obstructing in particular the production of aircraft.

Short of Labor

The greatest obstacle to productivity expansion, however, is the shortage of labor. Australia is equal in area to the United States and yet its population is no more than that of the city of Tokyo and the majority of them are concentrated in urban districts and consequently natural resources are not fully developed and utilized. Most of them are engaged in consumptive occupations, leaving little surplu sof labor available for productive industry.

According to an announcement made on October 29 by the Australian Government, out of the total population of the country, the number of males and females between the ages 14 and 65 is 5,000,000, of whom 3,500,000 are engaged in the manufacture of munitions at least every half day, but judging from circumstances referred to in the preceding paragraph, the truth of the announcement is doubtful.

Taking all in all, what Australia is capable of is to offer an advance base to the United States at best, its own strength being quite negligible. For this reason, the decisive factor is that of distance and it is 13,000 kilometers from Canberra to London, 11,000 kilometers to Los Angeles and only 6,500 to Tokyo.

U.S. MAGAZINE ADMITS DIRE RUBBER SHORTAGE

'Look' Says No Speed-Up in Production of Synthetic Rubber Can Cover Demand

The latest issue of the American magazine Look is responsible for denouncing the dire need of rubber in the United States, saying "No American would dream of substituting synthetic rubber for automobile tires no matter how energetically manufacturers went about increasing its production," it was divulged by a New York cable relayed by a Domei correspondent from Buenos Aires on November 15, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

Alluding to the productivity expansion plan for artificial rubber and the utilization of natural rubber produced in Brazil and elsewhere, the magazine adds its pessimistic note:

"It is erroneously supposed that the acquisition of new rubber resources will cover the entire demand of the country. So long as synthetic rubber is concerned, however, America alone requires 813,000 tons this year, and the total demand of the Allies is estimated at 876,000 tons, which can hardly be met. It is outside the realm of possibility to satisfy this colossal demand merely by collecting scrap rubber or by availing of the present stocks of rubber."

Chinese Cadets Graduate

PEKING—The fourth class of the Cadets Academy of the North China Public Safety Army held its graduation exercises here recently in the presence of Central Chi Hsieh-yuan, Commander-in-Chief of the Public Safety Army, and General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China.

MANCHOU JAPANESE SHOW BIG INCREASE

20-Year Plan of 1936 Working Out Smoothly—25-Fold Growth Seen in Ten Years

A general survey of the present condition of Japanese settlements in Manchoukuo is given in a recent issue of the Kokusei Graph, as follows:

In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of interested parties held at Hsinking in April, 1936 the Hirota Cabinet, which held office at that time, decided to send 1,000,000 Japanese emigrant families to Manchoukuo in 20 years beginning 1937. The plan, however, has undergone some changes since, in keeping with changes in the international situation.

On September 1 last, the Board of Information and the Overseas Ministry announced the second stage plan for the economic development of Manchoukuo, aimed at the establishment of several Japanese settlements there comprising 220,000 families of volunteer emigrants, and 130,000 families of juvenile volunteer emigrants, all of them to be selected from the rural and the urban communities in Japan Proper.

The 20-year plan set up in 1936 aimed at the emigration of the 1,000,000 families in four stages as follows:

	In big groups	In small groups	Total (No. of families)
1937-1941	70,000	30,000	100,000
1942-1946	120,000	80,000	200,000
1947-1951	140,000	160,000	300,000
1952-1956	170,000	230,000	300,000
Total......	500,000	500,000	1,000,000

The bigger groups of Japanese emigrants are now engaged in the construction of villages, while the smaller ones are working to build up minor settlements. The bigger or major groups aim at construction of villages of 200 to 300 families.

The Difference

However, the difference between a bigger and a smaller group is not always very clear. Sometimes the number of emigrants of a smaller group is nearly as large as that of a bigger one. The difference between the two lies in the fact that the bigger ones enjoy greater emigrant groups include, in addiaid from the Government. Smaller emigrant groups include, in addition to those engaging in agriculture who form the nuclei of the groups, those working as railway guards, in forestry, tobacco cultivation and fishery.

In this connection, it deserves mention here that prior to the establishment of the first five-year colonization plan, Japan had sent a fairly large number of emigrants to Manchoukuo, who, after years of strenuous efforts, succeeded in constructing settlements now known as Iyasaka-maru and Chiburi-mura.

Taking into account the period of time that has elapsed since the entry of these earlier Japanese immigrants into Manchoukuo, the Japanese settlement in Manchoukuo now have a history of 10 years.

The speedy development of the Japanese settlements in Manchoukuo can be seen from the fact that the number of Japanese immigrants there has grown 25 times since 1932.

Married Immigrants Increase

The earlier emigrants went over to Manchoukuo unmarried, or leaving their families in Japan. In recent years, however, the number of married emigrants, as well as those settlers having their wives and children come over from their native places, is steadily growing larger. This tells eloquently that peace and order in all parts of Manchoukuo is already secured, and the economic foundation of the settlements firmly established.

According to the figures for 1940, about 50 per cent of the members of bigger groups and almost all individual immigrants in various parts of Manchoukuo are married.

The difficulties that always accompany immigrants at the beginning of their settlements are now practically overcome in the case of Japanese emigrants to Manchoukuo, where they are enjoying a healthy and prosperous life.

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Nimble Fingers Over a Conveyor

Tobacco leaves being separated and placed on a platform conveyor which leads into a revolving drum for mixing the leaves. Each girl has her allotment of bundles to be unrolled so that there is fair distribution of labor.

BRITISH-U.S. DISCORD OVER INDIA INCREASES

Fundamental Difference of Opinions Becoming More Marked Than Ever Before

The fundamental difference of opinions between America and Britain on the Indian question is becoming more pronounced than ever before, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei. Many quarters in America are expressing opposition to a high-handed policy of Britain in India, while Britain is feeling very offended with the American attitude of interfering with internal affairs of Britain. Some British newspapers are openly denouncing America's greedy policy of attempting to have a finger in the pie, the dispatch says.

The Economist, a London journal, meanwhile, has the following to say on the Indian situation and American attitude:

"America has begun to express an opinion denouncing Britain for not having taken quick steps in solving the Indian question. There are many Americans who are entertaining a suspicious viewpoint on the British policy with particular reference to India. However, it is up to Britain to let the Americans know the real situation in India to remove their suspicion. It is also necessary for Britain to let them know how deliberately a thoroughgoing sabotage is going on in India."

SPECIE BANK PUBLISHES FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations Prevailing From November 9 to 14 Given in Latest Bulletin

The Yokohama Specie Bank published in its bulletin of November 20 the foreign exchange quotations prevailing from November 9 to November 14 inclusive as follows:

French Indo-China (per 100 Piasters):	
T/T	¥97.60
Sight	96.85
30 d/s	96.35
60 d/s	96.10
90 d/s	95.60
Thailand (per 100 Bahts):	
T/T	100.00
Commission	1.00
Germany (per 100 Reichsmarks):	
T/T	170.50
Commission	1.10
Italy (per 100 Lire):	
T/T	22.35
Commission	0.25
France (per 100 Francs):	
T/T	9.30
Commission	0.10
Switzerland (per 100 Francs):	
T/T	98.90
Commission	0.85
Sweden (per 100 Kronors):	
T/T	101.50
Commission	1.00
Portugal (per 100 Escudos):	
T/T	17.30
Commission	0.25
Argentine (per 100 Pesos):	
T/T	101.80
Commission	0.77
Chile (per 100 Pesos):	
T/T	13.75
Commission	0.15
Peru (per 100 Soles):	
T/T	65 50
Commission	0.50

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

Solomons area during the day and night of November 12: According to an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters November 14, the Imperial Japanese Naval Forces sank six cruisers and one destroyer, heavily damaged two cruisers and three destroyers, severely damaged and set afire three transports, and shot down 19 planes as a result of an offensive carried out during the day and night of last Thursday November 12th against the Allied forces in Guadalcanal Island of the Solomons group. In revealing this spectacular achievement of the Japanese Forces, the Imperial Headquarters also announced that a fierce fighting is still going on.

SHOJI NAKAMURA

November 22.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1942

National Unity

It is hardly necessary to say that nothing is more important in wartime than national unity. No matter how rich in material resources or how inexhaustible in human resources, a country which lacks solidarity among its nationals will prove an easy conquest after all, and we are glad to be able to say that in the matter of national unity the Japanese nation has no rival in the world. As a matter of fact, disunity among the Japanese people in time of national emergency is a contingency which is absolutely impossible and unthinkable. As the history of Japan shows, the gravest differences in home politics are composed and conciliation effected immediately between antagonistic parties or factions when the country becomes involved in a serious trouble with any foreign country. Over five years have passed since the outbreak of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia which developed out of it has been going on for almost a year already. It is a matter of course that prolonged warfare entails a variety of difficulties and inconveniences on the life of the nation, but the Japanese people have been bearing up under all these difficulties admirably and they will, no doubt, go on enduring them gladly for any length of time until final triumph crowns the Japanese arms. Indeed, so far from any sign of war weariness, however slight, being shown anywhere, every day that passes is adding to the solidarity of the nation and to the determination of the entire nation to win the war.

That ardent loyalty and burning patriotism for which the Japanese people are particularly distinguished are accountable largely for this close national unity goes without saying. Another contributory cause of their unity of purpose is that all of them are strongly convinced of the righteousness of their cause in the present war and of the very momentous issue which is at stake. They know that their country is fighting, not for any self-seeking purposes, but for the lofty purpose of creating a new order under which each nation can have its proper place and can live in common prosperity. They also know that this ideal can never be achieved unless America and Britain are completely crushed. It makes their blood boil to recollect how persistently their country has been obstructed by America and Britain in her worthy efforts to promote the welfare of the East Asiatic peoples ever since the time of the Manchurian Incident. All kinds of malicious efforts made at Geneva and elsewhere by Britain and America to defeat Japan's upright policy during the Manchurian Incident, all sorts of obstacles put by these evil-disposed countries in Japan's way throughout the China Affair and finally the overbearing attitude adopted by America, supported by Britain, in the Japan-American negotiations in Washington are all fresh in the Japanese memory. It is only natural that with these facts so deeply engraved on their minds the Japanese people should be firmly determined to fight the present war to final victory without giving their foes any quarter. The steady tightening of the ABCD encirclement of Japan, the freezing of Japanese assets and the presentation of that highly provocative and presumptuous Note on November 26 last year by Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador, which preceded the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, must strike all fair observers, not excluding Americans and Englishmen, as something which was enough to provoke the saint. After these bitter experiences, the Japanese nation naturally concluded that there was no living together in friendship with America and Britain. The Japanese people do not draw their sword so easily, but once it is drawn it will not be sheathed until it has attained its end.

According to a Lisbon telegram, President Roosevelt designated the coming December 7, the first anniversary of the Pearl Harbor debacle, as a "Day of Silence" on which the American people have been requested to commemorate the national humiliation. Let President Roosevelt do what he likes to stir up American feeling against Japan, but he cannot reasonably blame Japan for the action she took in punishing the American navy in Pearl Harbor. It was America who provoked Japan to that action, and President Roosevelt has nobody but himself to thank for the debacle which he now proposes to commemorate by inaugurating a "Day of Silence."

In any case, the Japanese people will become more and more firmly determined to prosecute the war successfully. All entrants—numbering 19,900—in the Japan Times Advertiser's slogan contest clearly indicated how firmly determined the Japanese people are to win the war and how strongly persuaded they are of the righteousness of their country's cause.

The Shipping Factor in an Offensive

The present Allied invasion of French territories in North Africa is serving to becloud some important issues in the minds of the unthinking section of the world's public. The Allies are naturally taking advantage of this fact to slip into the news many ideas which would otherwise receive no credence. One of these ideas is the one which holds that the Allied North African venture heralds the beginning of a real Allied offensive although the African campaign in itself may not be of any great intrinsic military value.

But there is one basic fact which should prove beyond question that there is no possibility of the Allies launching a full-fledged offensive in the predictable future. This is the same reason that the present North African venture is on a scale which precludes it from being an operation of any major importance when viewed from a point of view which will bring out the war as a whole in proper perspective.

This basic fact is that the Allies have altogether insufficient shipping to supply an army in the field large enough to launch an effective offensive. Merely to land their North African expedition must have entailed the mustering together of an inordinate proportion of their total shipping strength. It is one thing to land such an army and quite another thing to keep it regularly furnished with supplies and munitions for a real offensive campaign. The Allied expedition might be able to make a reasonably respectable showing against the totally unprepared and overwhelmingly outnumbered defending forces of a neutral country, but the Allies have yet to come to grips with their real enemy.

How insufficient the shipping strength of the Allies is to maintain a service of supply for an offensive army can easily be seen by comparing their present plight with the situation in 1918. In 1918 the Allies still had approximately 20,000,000 tons of shipping, and since the second half of 1917 the Allied losses by sinking were not only on the decrease but were amply counter balanced by new building. In 1942, however, the Allies are left with probably not more than 15,000,000 tons of shipping, with their losses by sinking showing no perceptible signs of abating, and with their shipbuilding program lagging so far behind schedule that their new building is succeeding in replacing only about half of their stupendous losses.

In addition, the problem of shipping is not only the matter of cargo ships alone, but also of naval vessels for convoying duty. An authoritative British official put the problem very succinctly a few months ago when he admitted that "the root of all evil lies in the fact that the British navy and the British merchant marine have too many tasks and too few vessels. In the last war there were five Allied navies with 1,000 destroyers. Today only the United States navy is at Britain's side. No success in any part of the world can be of any use to Britain if she loses the Battle of the Atlantic."

It might also be added that in the last World War, opposed to the Allies were only the navies of Germany and Austria-Hungary and the virtually insignificant navy of Turkey. Today, side by side with the German navy is the navy of Italy which is incomparably more powerful than the combined navies of the old Austria-Hungary and Turkey. And most important of all, there is the Japanese Navy, which is not only keeping the American navy immobilized but decimating it continuously.

With such a paucity of shipping and of naval strength on the Allied side, what practical possibility can the Allies have of engaging in a full-fledged offensive?

NEW ORDER IN ASIA ASSURED BY CREATION OF NEW MINISTRY

Manifold Responsibilities Placed on Japan's Shoulder As Cornerstone of Co-Prosperity Sphere Is Laid

The much awaited Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was finally created on November 1 with an impressive ceremony. As the result, Japan has effected a sweeping change in the administrative system of the Foreign Office and also seeks to strengthen the relations among Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan by unifying their administrative systems.

The inauguration of the new Ministry is of far reaching significance, showing Japan's determination to establish the new order in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Under the new system, the nation is placed in a vastly stronger position to work out its ideal. The Japanese Government intends to unify the method of realizing the new order in the political, juridical, economic and cultural aspects of the sphere by concentrating all its administrative organs concerned at home and abroad under the new Ministry. By this scheme, it expects to dispose of all the administrative businesses relating to the co-prosperity sphere quickly and effectively for the realization of the new order.

The inauguration of the new Ministry is one of the most glorious manifestations of Japanese victories in the present war. The establishment of the new order in the sphere of Greater East Asia is the fundamental object of the current war. Japan must have now the new administrative system for its complete attainment.

The war is in progress and the real long-term war is to be fought in the future. A long term war is in a sense a long-term war of consumption. It is necessary for Japan, therefore, to strengthen herself by carrying on the construction, political, economic and culural, in parallel with the armed conflict. This is all the more so in the case of the present war when the nations involved are fighting by mobilizing their national strength to the fullest measure.

Is Not New Work

The constructive war has long been in progress before the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Some of the important organs engaged in the constructive work for the promotion of the new order were the Manchurian Affairs Bureau and the China Affairs Board, the East Asia Affairs Bureau and the South Seas Affairs Bureau under the Foreign Office, various bureaus of similar nature under the Overseas Affairs Ministry and so forth. The Army and Navy also maintain similar organs for the maintenance of peace and order and the promotion of coprosperity of the races in the South Sea regions, which have been emancipated from Anglo-American exploitation.

But they are maintained by the different departments of the government and there is no unity among them. The condition is likely to obstruct a smooth and consistent operation of the Greater East Asiatic policy and at the same time prevent the efficiency in handling the administrative business relating to the sphere. If the different ministries maintain similar offices, one will also find it entremely inconvenient because he may have to take the same official proceedings at each and every one of those offices to attain his object. It is all the more so when the same kind of cases is handled in different ways by different ministries. The inconvenience resulting from such a condition of affair has been particularly felt when he is to deal with the agents of such Japanese ministries in foreign countries.

Duties of Ministry

The new Ministry aims, at the unification of all official organs concerned for the realization of Japan's policy in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under its jurisdiction. It looks after all political and administrative businesses (excepting pure diplomacy) relating to the sphere (excepting Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto), the protection of Japanese commercial rights and interests and Japanese immigrants and colonies in the countries within the sphere as well as colonial and cultural overseas enterprises.

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs thus has the entire Greater East Asia as its sphere of activity. This area embraces not only the newly acquired territories but those nations such as Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and Burma. It takes sole charge of political, juridical, economic and cultural affairs relating to Greater East Asia. For this purpose, the Manchurian Affairs Bureau and the China Affairs Board under the Cabinet, the East Asia Affairs Bureau and the South Seas Affairs Bureau under the Foreign Office, the Northern and the Southern Affairs Bureaus as well as the South Sea Government under the Ministry of Overseas Affairs are to be concentrated under the new Ministry. All the Japanese Embassies, Legations, Consulates as well as the liaison offices of the China Affairs Board and other Japanese official machineries in the Sphere of Greater East Asia are to be brought under the jurisdiction of the new ministry.

As far as the affairs of the Greater East Asia Sphere are concerned the Japanese diplomats within the sphere will be responsible to the Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs, but, in handling matters which come within the classification of pure diplomacy, they are to come under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Minister.

When, for instance, a diplomat is called upon to conduct negotiations of a purely diplomatic nature with the government to which he is accredited, he comes under the direction and supervision of the Foreign Minister even if that country is within the Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Everybody Satisfied

Whatever may be the case, the system of administration of foreign affairs has never undergone so great a change since it was first created. There has been no expression of dissatisfaction or objection on the part of officials of the abolished ministry and other Government organs concerned. It seems that they have accepted the event simply as a matter of course.

Why has the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs with its far-reaching consequence and unifying power been accepted simply as a matter of course? There may be many ways of looking at the situation, but we may say this much as an answer to the question that before the inception of the new Ministry there was already in existence a unity among the countries in Greater East Asia. It is true that there are independent nations such as Manchoukuo, China and Thailand, but they are members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The co-prosperity sphere is a living organism with a definite system and order, and each member nation or race in it is a constituent part of this organism. There must be a central nation, which plays a leading part to foster and bring up the nations and races in the sphere. The relation between this central nation and the rest must be that of parent and child. What is more, the relation between the member nations and races in the sphere must be one of interdependence and cooperation. The ideal of the sphere of Greater East Asia is in itself the principle of unification of the nations and races into an organic whole.

Japan's Leadership Expected

The development of the nations and peoples in the sphere with Japan as the creative source and pivotal point of unification is the logical and inevitable consequence of the fact that Japan is the principal force in the sphere for conducting the Greater East Asia War and the principal motive power for constructing the sphere of Greater East Asia.

This is one of the fundamental reasons that the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has embraced under its unifying jurisdiction administration of political affairs relative to various countries within the sphere.

Another important reform made as the result of the change in the administrative system is the abolition of the administrative distinction between Japan Proper, and Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto. The unification of the administrative methods between Japan Proper, and Chosen and Taiwan is not to be effected instantly, but is to be done through gradual stages. Chosen and Taiwan are to be placed under the control of the Home Minister as in the case of local administrative divisions in Japan Proper. And the specified matters such as statistics, finance, education, agriculture, industry, commerce, communication and so forth, are to be placed under the supervision and direction of the Premier and other Cabinet Ministers concerned. Kwantung Province and the South Sea Islands will be treated in the same way as before and placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The fact that Japan has abolished the administrative distinction between Japan Proper, and Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto is due partly because those overseas territories are important bases of operation for Japan's conduct of the Greater East Asia War and for the establishment of the new order in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and at the same time because Japan wishes to have the 30,000,000 people in those areas play a leading part in the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

And 3 Feet Makes a Yard

Two old farmers were seated in the parlor telling of their experiences in life.

"Talkin' of long feet, I seen some the other day that both together made a yard," said one.

"Humph!" replied the other. "I saw a man oncet whose feet were so long that he had to back up to the door to knock on it."

Waiter's Lament

The difference between a tightwad and a canoe: a canoe tips.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Battle of West Africa

To the Editor:

As you all know, a few days ago an American expeditionary force of an undisclosed number made landings in the various scattered sections in French North and West African possessions. Simultaneously with this American invasion of French territory, extremely amusing radio dramas were broadcast by the propaganda bureaux in Washington and London. The immediate objective of this concerted radio warfare is none other than to convince the world that the African expedition, together with the battles of the Solomons and Egypt, have definitely turned the tide of victory in favor of the Allied powers.

I would like to call attention to some of the masterpieces of hypocrisy and trickery exhibited so very clearly through the radio dramas participated in by Anglo-American war leaders. Incidentally, you will recall that these war-mongers have always been indulging in their costly and peculiar habit of counting the chickens before they are hatched.

Now, let us start with the claims and reasons for the American invasion of the French territory as they were presented by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-American armed forces.

Planned Year Ago

You will recall that Roosevelt has informed the world that the American plan for the invasion of North Africa was formed two weeks after the outbreak of the Pacific war. He has also told the world that this premeditated aggression of French territory is Uncle Sam's "sacred mission."

Now, in order to facilitate the execution of this sacred mission, Roosevelt has blackmailed the Sultan of Morocco, the Governor of Algiers, and the chiefs of the states near the new Mediterranean theater of action, including the head of the Tunisian Government. Let us examine for a few moments the message of this self-styled protector of the rights and welfare of individuals and nations addressed to the Bey of Tunisia. It was not a message but an ultimatum.

Now let's see what Churchill, the world's greatest poker player, has to say about the North African campaigns. Speaking in Parliament the other day, Churchill declared with phantom enthusiasm:

"It will be my duty to give Parliament a full and particular account of these operations. All I will say now is that victory already has been gained. It was decisive so far as the invasion of Egypt is concerned.

"But this battle of Egypt which was so important, was planned and tried as a prelude and counterpart to the momentous enterprise of the great landings by the United States at the Western end of the Mediterranean."

President's Stooge

After extolling to the skies the British armed forces, which are subservient to Uncle Sam's military machine, concerning their part in the campaigns, the British poker expert continued:

"A very full account has been published of all that is happening in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis. The President of the United States is the author of this mighty undertaking. In all of this, I have been his active, and ardent lieutenant."

Then, this Roosevelt's ardent lieutenant who is next to no one in his habitual indulgence in counting the chickens before they are hatched went on:

"Now we have definitely advanced forward. We have won a victory—a remarkable and definite victory. Rommel's boys have been defeated. They have been routed. They have been very largely destroyed as a fighting force."

Furthermore, this British jingoist added: "The battle was fought throughout, almost entirely by men of British blood and from the Dominions on the one side and by Germans on the other."

Now, what do we learn from Churchill's speech? First, he has made his own status unquestionably clear by declaring to his countrymen that he is no longer a Prime Minister of Britain but "an active and ardent lieutenant" of President Roosevelt. Second, he is resorting to his usual technique of exaggeration as a means of deceiving his own people and the peoples of the world. He knows better than any one else the fact that the present African campaigns do not represent in any way a definite victory for the Allied forces. And yet he is trying to console millions of his despondent countrymen by telling them "A bright breeze has caught the helmets of our soldiers, and warmed and cheered all our hearts." You all know this is another example of Churchill's counting the chickens before they are hatched. This foxy old man at No. 10 Downing Street is still living in a fool's paradise.

Now, what do you suppose was taking place in the Southern Pacific theater of war while the propagandists of the Allied nations were making vain efforts to cheer up their despondent countrymen by make-believe victory announcements and trying to find self-consolation by counting the chickens before they are hatched?

This is what took place in the

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JAPAN'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM STREAMLINED FOR EMERGENCY

Greater East Asia Construction Council Investigating Plans for Further Revision of School System

By YASUSHI SEKIGUCHI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Part I

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For the purpose of prosecuting the Pacific war to a successful conclusion, it has become necessary on Japan's part to carry out reforms affecting diverse aspects of life. The question of reforming the educational system, which has long been pending, has now become imperative owing to wartime exigencies. An Educational Council was set up during the tenure of the first Konoye Cabinet. The members of the council were mostly chosen from among officials in the service of the Education Ministry and directors of schools and colleges. After four years of hard labor, it submitted its recommendations to the Government and, in pursuance of one of its suggestions, the national school system was enforced to replace the old elementary school system, but the Pacific war broke out before the Education Ministry could complete preparations for carrying out an educational reform in intermediate and higher grade schools in accordance with the council's proposals to that effect. Now that the situation has taken an unprecedented new turn, the Education Ministry has been called upon to overhaul entirely the educational fabric in a manner wholly different from that recommended by the council.

Soon after the start of the Pacific war, a Greater East Asia Construction Council was established to discuss ways and means for the construction of a Greater East Asia. A department of the new council has been entrusted with the task of formulating Japan's educational policies and replacing the Educational Council, which has been functioning since the first Konoye Cabinet. The program of the new body is fundamentally different from that of the Educational Council. Therefore, it can be hardly expected that the formula to be mapped out by the Greater East Asia Council for national training will follow the recommendations earlier made by the Educational Council. The formula, now under preparation, envisages a reform of the university system, shortening of the school course and adjustment and expansion of the post graduate system. It plans to shorten the middle school course by a year, from five to four years and the higher school course one year from three to two years, thereby reducing the combined course of the intermediate and high grade schools by two years from eight to six years.

Not New Step

The shortening of school course is by no means a new idea. Early in the Taisho era (1912-1925), the educational system was revised and the four-year course in the law college was shortened to a three-year term, while pupils of the middle schools were enabled to enter higher schools when they had finished their four-year course instead of completing their full five-year term. Since then the question of having a shorter school course has invariably occupied a prominent place in various suggestions. Business circles have often taken the lead in advocating a shorter school course, pointing out that a seventeen-year term from the elementary school to the university through the middle and higher schools is too long. They stress the importance and advisability of curtailing the school course with a view to giving the young men an early chance to take up the responsibilities of public life.

During the current Showa era, which started in 1926, economic quarters have more than once made their influence felt on political circles, inducing the latter to act on their suggestions on various occasions, and yet their endeavors have failed to secure an adequate reform of the educational system. The reasons are that the education system in Japan, which has been established by an Imperial Ordinance, cannot be revised by legislation to be enacted by the Diet, and also it has been a political practice to refer a proposed educational reformation measure to the Privy Council for approval and not to the Diet. Consequently, any proposal in this regard cannot be adopted unless it has been taken up by the Education Ministry and approved by the Privy Council. It may be mentioned that when the young men's school system was enforced by merging the young men's training institute, which was aimed at giving military training to young men, with the continuation business school some years ago, the first Konoye Cabinet decided that attendance at the young men's school should be compulsory for those young men who were not attending schools of a secondary grade. Though the Educational Council had been functioning then, the Konoye Cabinet explained the reform to the council only after its enforcement. In view of this measure, it has become compulsory on the part of those young men not attending schools of a secondary grade, to attend the young men's school until they reach the age for military conscription.

Problem of Military Training

Military training is given to students of secondary and higher-grade schools. Education with a special eye to national defense cannot be completed without making attendance at the young men's school compulsory for those young men who are not attending schools of a secondary or higher grade. On the other hand, the system of temporary exemption from military service for students of schools of a secondary or higher grade has been revised and, as an emergency measure, the graduation of college students has been advanced by half a year, thus virtually shortening the college course. This emergency measure, it is said, will be made a permanent one by reducing the eight year school term to a six-year one for the middle and higher schools.

The shortening of the school course is being advocated for the main purpose of permitting students to graduate from the university at the age of twenty-one. It is of secondary value that young men will be enabled by the present educational reform to finish their middle school course a year earlier. The important fact is that the national defense system, based on the conscription law, has been perfected by making it compulsory for those young men, not attending schools of a secondary or higher grade, to attend the young men's school until they reach the age for conscription. The only thing remaining is to enable college students to graduate from the university at an age near to that for conscription. In the past the Educational Council, which stood for the maintenance of the status quo, did not attach importance to the shortening of the school course; but when an emergency measure was enforced to advance the graduation of college students by six months, curtailing at the same time the privilege of temporary exemption from military service for middle or higher-grade school students, the educational circles found it necessary to pay attention to the question of short-term school course. The university and higher school authorities advocated the necessity of maintaining a three-year term for the higher school. Their contention was upheld by the Education Ministry authorities. The present Minister of Education, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, is reported to be in favor of the proposed three-year course for the higher school, which is a sort of preparatory school for the university.

Middle School Reform

Some time back the Association of Middle School Principals, which is an official organization, urged the maintenance of the five-year course for the middle school on the ground that the middle school would otherwise be unable to fulfil its mission and suggested the abolition of the higher school. As against this, the Society for the Reform of the Secondary School System, which is a non-official body composed of secondary school teachers, recommended a four-year term for the middle school and submitted draft textbooks to be used under the new system. Owing to this difference of opinion, it is rather difficult to suggest an agreeable solution. Since graduation from the university, college and higher school has already been advanced by six months in each case, it would be appropriate to reduce the middle and higher school courses each by a year. It goes without saying that such a reduction shall have to be effected without changing the method and substance of education for the middle and higher schools. In this respect the Board of Information recently stated:

To simplify school education, to ensure its fullness, to consummate training, to enable the students to take up business in society earlier and at the same time elevate the level of science and culture are the constant demands of the State, which have become more pressing for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. In efforts, therefore, to carry out an epoch-making renovation of education and to ensure its fullness, the Government intends to shorten the course for the schools of secondary and higher grade.

(To Be Continued)

An Amendment

A beggar shambled over, holding out his hand, "Please give a poor old blind man a dime, sir."

"But you can see out of one eye."

"Then make it a nickel."